This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 07574255 5

TROOPER PETER HALKET

OF

MASHONALAND.

St. Agnes Free Library
Reading Room,
520 AMSTERDAM AVE.,
Cor. 83th Street.

TROOPER PETER HALKET OF MASHONALAND.

BY

OLIVE SCHREINER,

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM," "DREAM LIFE AND REAL LIFE," AND "DREAMS."

BOSTON:
ROBERTS BROTHERS.
1897.

11-1-1

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
650856
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
R 1913 L

Copyright, 1897,
BY OLIVE SCHREINER.

University Press:
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE, U.S.A.

.62

2
378
t

TO

A GREAT GOOD MAN

Sir George Grey,

Once Governor of the Cape Colony, who, during his rule in South Africa, bound himself to the Dutchmen, Englishmen, and Natives he governed, by an incorruptible justice and a broad humanity; and who is remembered among us to-day as representing the noblest attributes of an Imperial Rule.

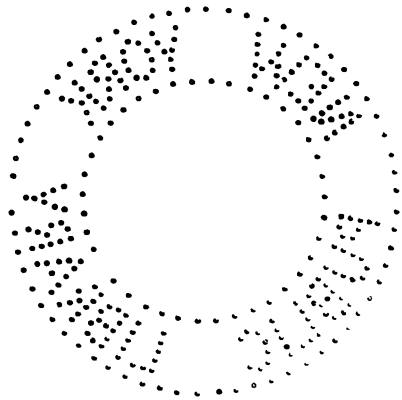
"Our low life was the level's and the night's;
He's for the morning."

OLIVE SCHREINER.

29 RUSSELL ROAD, Kensington W.
February, 1897.

Andrew Free Library
and
Reading Room,
530 AMSTERDAM AVE.,
Cor. 83th Street.

3 2



PROPERTY OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

St. Agnes Free Library
Read[illegible]
520 AMSTERDAM AVE.,
Cor. 83th Street.

TROOPER PETER HALKET OF MASHONALAND

I

IT was a dark night; a chill breath was coming from the east, not enough to disturb the blaze of Trooper Peter Halket's fire, yet enough to make it quiver. He sat alone beside it, on the top of a koppje.[1]

All about was an impenetrable darkness; not a star was visible in the black curve over his head.

He had been travelling with a dozen men who were taking provisions of mealies and rice to the next camp. He had been sent out to act as scout along a low range of hills, and had lost his way. Since eight in the morning he had wandered among long grasses, and ironstone koppjes, and stunted bush, and had

[1] Koppje, a little hillock.

come upon no sign of human habitation but the remains of a burnt krall,[1] and a down-trampled and now uncultivated mealie field, where a month before the Chartered Company's forces had destroyed a native settlement.

Three times in the day it had appeared to him that he had returned to the very spot from which he had started; nor was it his wish to travel very far, for he knew his comrades would come back to look for him, to the neighborhood where he had last been seen, when it was found at the evening camping ground that he did not appear.

Trooper Peter Halket was very weary. He had eaten nothing all day, and had touched little of the contents of a small flask of Cape brandy he carried in his breast pocket, not knowing when it would again be replenished.

As night drew near he determined to mak his resting-place on the top of one of th koppjes, which stood somewhat alone an apart from the others. He could not eas be approached there, without his knowing

[1] Kraal, a Kaffir encampment.

He had not much fear of the natives; their kraals had been destroyed, and their granaries burnt for thirty miles round, and they themselves had fled; but he feared somewhat the lions, which he had never seen, but of which he had heard, and which might be cowering in the long grasses and brushwood at the koppje's foot, — and he feared vaguely, he hardly knew what, when he looked forward to his first long night alone in the veld.[1]

By the time the sun had set, he had gathered a little pile of stumps and branches on the top of the koppje. He intended to keep a fire burning all night; and as the darkness began to settle down he lit it. It might be his friends would see it from far, and come for him early in the morning; and wild beasts would hardly approach him while he knelt beside it, and of the natives he felt there was little fear.

He built up the fire, and determined if it were possible to keep awake the whole night beside it.

He was a slight man of middle height, with

[1] Veld, open country.

a sloping forehead and pale blue eyes: but the jaws were hard set, and the thin lips of the large mouth were those of a man who could strongly desire the material good of life, and enjoy it when it came his way. Over the lower half of the face were scattered a few soft white hairs, the growth of early manhood.

From time to time he listened intently for possible sounds from the distance where his friends might be encamped, and for the flare of their guns at seeing his light; or he listened yet more intently for sounds nearer at hand but all was still except for the occasional crackling of the wood in his own fire, and the slight whistle of the breeze as it crept past the stone on the koppje. He doubled up his great hat and put it in the pocket of his overcoat, and put on a little two-pointed cap his mother had made for him, which fitted so close that only one lock of white hair [illegible] out over his head. He turned up [illegible] of his coat to shield his neck and ears, drew it open in front that the blaze of the [illegible] might warm it

He had known many nights colder than this when he had sat around the camp fire with his comrades, talking of the niggers they had shot, or the kraals they had destroyed, or grumbling over their rations; but to-night the chill seemed to creep into his very bones.

The darkness of the night above him, and the silence of the veld about him, oppressed him. At times he even wished he might hear the cry of a jackal, or of some larger beast of prey, in the distance; and he wished that the wind would blow a little louder, instead of making that little wheezing sound as it passed the corners of the stones. He looked down at his gun, which lay cocked ready on the ground at his right side; and from time to time he raised his hand automatically and fingered the cartridges in his belt. Then he stretched out his small wiry hands to the fire and warmed them. It was only half past ten, and it seemed to him he had been sitting there ten hours at the least.

After a while he threw two more large logs on

the fire, and took the flask out of his pocke He examined it carefully by the firelight t see how much it held; then he took a sma draught, and examined it again to see ho much it had fallen, and put it back in h breast pocket.

Then Trooper Peter Halket fell to thinking.

It was not often that he thought. On patr and sitting round camp fires with the oth men about him there was no time for it; a Peter Halket had never been given to mu thinking. He had been a careless boy at the village school; and though, when he left, his mother paid the village apothecary to read learned books with him at night on history and science, he had not retained much of them. As a rule he lived in the world immediately about him, and let the things of the moment impinge on him and fall off again as they would, without much reflection. But to-night on the koppje he fell to thinking, and his thoughts shaped themselves into connected chains.

He wondered first whether his mother would ever get the letter he had posted the week before, and whether it would be brought to her cottage or she would go to the post-office to fetch it. And then he fell to thinking of the little English village where he had been born, and where he had grown up. He saw his mother's fat white ducklings creep in and out under the gate, and waddle down to the little pond at the back of the yard; he saw the schoolhouse that he had hated so much as a boy, and from which he had so often run away to go a-fishing, or a-bird's-nesting. He saw the prints on the schoolhouse wall on which the afternoon sun used to shine when he was kept in, — Jesus of Judea blessing the children, and one picture just over the door where He hung with His arms stretched out and the blood dropping from His feet. Then Peter Halket thought of the tower at the ruins which he had climbed so often for birds' eggs; and he saw his mother standing at her cottage gate when he came home in the evening, and he felt

St. Agnes Free Library
and
Reading Room
AMSTERDAM

her arms round his neck as she kissed him; but he felt her tears on his cheek, because he had run away from school all day; and he seemed to be making apologies to her, and promising he never would do it again if only she would not cry. He had often thought of her since he left her on board ship, and when he was working with the prospectors, and since he had joined the troop; but it had been in a vague way: he had not distinctly seen and felt her. But to-night he wished for her as he used to when he was a small boy and lay in his bed in the next room, and saw her shadow through the door as she bent over her wash-tub earning the money which was to feed and clothe him. He remembered how he called her, and she came and tucked him in and called him "Little Simon," which was his second name and had been his father's, and which she only called him when he was in bed at night, or when he was hurt.

He sat there, staring into the blaze. He re solved he would make a great deal of money

and she should live with him. He would build a large house in the West End of London, the biggest that had ever been seen, and another in the country, and they should never work any more.

Peter Halket sat as one turned into stone, staring into the fire.

All men made money when they came to South Africa, — Barney Barnato, Rhodes, — they all made money out of the country — eight millions, twelve millions, twenty-six millions, forty millions: why should not he?

Peter Halket started suddenly and listened. But it was only the wind coming up the koppje like a great wheezy beast creeping upwards, and he looked back into the fire.

He considered his business prospects. When he had served his time as volunteer he would have a large piece of land given him, and the Mashonas and Matabeles would have all their land taken away from them in time, and the Chartered Company would pass a law that they had to work for the white men; and he,

Peter Halket, would make them work for him. He would make money.

Then he reflected on what he should do with the land if it were no good and he could not make anything out of it. Then he should have to start a syndicate, called the Peter Halket Gold, or the Peter Halket Iron Mining, or some such name, Syndicate. Peter Halket was not very clear as to how it ought to be started, but he felt certain that he and some other men would have to take shares. They would not have to pay for them. And then they would get some big man in London to take shares. He need not pay for them; they would give them to him, and then the company would be floated. No one would have to pay anything; it was just the name — "The Peter Halket Gold Mining Company, Limited." It would float in London, and people there who did n't know the country would buy the shares; *they* would have to give ready money for them, of course, — perhaps fifteen pounds a share when they were up Peter Halket's eyes blinked as he looked ir

the fire. And then, when the market was up, he, Peter Halket, would sell out all his shares. If he gave himself only six thousand and sold them each for ten pounds, then he, Peter Halket, would have sixty thousand pounds! And then he would start another company, and another.

Peter Halket struck his knee softly with his hand.

That was the great thing — "Always sell out at the right time." That point Peter Halket was very clear on, he had heard it so often discussed. Give some shares to men with big names and sell out; they can sell out, too, at the right time.

Peter Halket stroked his knee thoughtfully.

And then the other people, that bought the shares for cash — Well, they could sell out too; they could *all* sell out!

Then Peter Halket's mind got a little hazy. The matter was getting too difficult for him, like a rule of three sum at school, when he could not see the relation between the two first

terms and the third. Well, if they did n't like to sell out at the right time it was their own faults. Why did n't they? He, Peter Halket, did not feel responsible for them. Every one knew that you had to sell out at the right time. If they did n't choose to sell out at the right time, well, they did n't. "*It's the shares that you sell, not the shares you keep, that make the money.*"

But if they *could n't* sell them?

Here Peter Halket hesitated. Well, the British Government would have to buy them, if they were so bad no one else would, and then no one would lose. "The British Government can't let British shareholders suffer." He 'd heard that often enough. The British taxpayer would have to pay for the Chartered Company, for the soldiers, and all the other things, if *it* could n't, and take over the shares if it went smash, because there were lords and dukes and princes connected with it. And why should n't they pay for *his* company? He would have a lord in it too!

Peter Halket looked into the fire completely absorbed in his calculations, — Peter Halket, Esq., Director of the Peter Halket Gold Mining Company, Limited. Then, when he had got thousands, Peter Halket, Esq., M.P. Then, when he had millions, Sir Peter Halket, Privy Councillor!

He reflected deeply, looking into the blaze. If you had five or six millions you could go where you liked, and do what you liked. You could go to Sandringham. You could marry any one. No one would ask what your mother had been; it would n't matter.

A curious dull sinking sensation came over Peter Halket, and he drew in his broad leathern belt two holes tighter.

Even if you had only two millions you could have a cook and a valet, to go with you when you went into the veld or to the wars; and you could have as much champagne and other things as you liked. At that moment that seemed to Peter more important than going to Sandringham.

He took out his flask of Cape Smoke,[1] and drew a tiny draught from it.

Other men had come to South Africa with nothing, and had made everything, — why should not he?

He stuck small branches under the two great logs, and a glorious flame burst out. Then he listened again intently. The wind was falling and the night was becoming very still. It was a quarter to twelve now. His back ached, and he would have liked to lie down; but he dared not, for fear he should drop asleep. He leaned forward with his hands between his crossed knees, and watched the blaze he had made.

Then, after a while, Peter Halket's thoughts became less clear; they became at last rather a chain of disconnected pictures, painting themselves in irrelevant order on his brain, than a line of connected ideas. Now, as he looked into the crackling blaze, it seemed to be one of the fires they had made to burn the natives' grain by, and they were throwing in all they could not carry away; then he seemed to see his mother's

[1] Cape Smoke, a very inferior brandy made in Cape Colony.

fat ducks waddling down the little path with the green grass on each side. Then he seemed to see his huts where he lived with the prospectors, and the native women who used to live with him, and he wondered where the women were. Then — he saw the skull of an old Mashona blown off at the top, the hands still moving. He heard the loud cry of the native women and children as they turned the maxims onto the kraal; and then he heard the dynamite explode that blew up a cave. Then again he was working a maxim gun, but it seemed to him it was more like the reaping machine he used to work in England, and that what was going down before it was not yellow corn, but black men's heads; and he thought when he looked back they lay behind him in rows, like the corn in sheaves.

The logs sent up a flame clear and high, and where they split showed a burning core inside: the crackling and spluttering sounded in his brain like the discharge of a battery of artillery. Then he thought suddenly of a black woman he and another man caught alone in the bush, her

baby on her back, but young and pretty. Well, they did n't shoot her! — and a black woman was n't white! His mother did n't understand these things; it was all so different in England from South Africa. You could n't be expected to do the same sort of things here as there. He had an unpleasant feeling that he was justifying himself to his mother, and that he did n't know how to.

He leaned farther and farther forward: so far at last, that the little white lock of his hair which hung out under his cap was almost singed by the fire. His eyes were still open, but the lids drooped over them, and his hands hung lower and lower between his knees. There was no picture left on his brain now, but simply an impress of the blazing logs before him.

Then Trooper Peter Halket started. He sat up and listened. The wind had gone; there was not a sound: but he listened intently. The fire burnt up into the still air, — two clear, red tongues of flame.

Then, on the other side of the koppje he

heard the sound of footsteps ascending; the slow, even tread of bare feet coming up.

The hair on Trooper Peter Halket's forehead slowly stiffened itself. He had no thought of escaping; he was paralyzed with dread. He took up his gun. A deadly coldness crept from his feet to his head. He had worked a maxim gun in a fight when some hundred natives fell and only one white man had been wounded, and he had never known fear; but to-night his fingers were stiff on the lock of his gun. He knelt low, tending a little to one side of the fire, with his gun ready. A stone half sheltered him from any one coming up from the other side of the koppje, and the instant the figure appeared over the edge he intended to fire.

Then the thought flashed on him, — what, and if it were one of his own comrades come in search of him, and no barefooted enemy! The anguish of suspense wrung his heart; for an instant he hesitated. Then, in a cold agony of terror, he cried out, "Who is there?"

St. Agnes Free Library
Reading Room
AMSTERDAM AVE.
cor. 81st Street

And a voice replied, in clear, slow English, "A friend."

Peter Halket almost let his gun drop, in the revulsion of feeling. The cold sweat, which anguish had restrained, burst out in large drops on his forehead; but he still knelt, holding his gun.

"What do you want?" he cried out quiveringly.

From the darkness at the edge of the koppje a figure stepped out into the full blaze of the firelight.

Trooper Peter Halket looked up at it.

It was the tall figure of a man, clad in one loose, linen garment, reaching lower than his knees, and which clung close about him. His head, arms, and feet were bare. He carried no weapon of any kind, and on his shoulders hung heavy locks of dark hair.

Peter Halket looked up at him with astonishment. "Are you alone?" he asked.

"Yes, I am alone."

Peter Halket lowered his gun and knelt up.

"Lost your way, I suppose?" he said, still holding his weapon loosely.

"No; I have come to ask whether I may sit beside your fire for a while."

"Certainly, certainly!" said Peter, eying the stranger's dress carefully, still holding his gun, but with the hand off the lock. "I 'm confoundedly glad of any company. It 's a beastly night for any one to be out alone. Wonder you find your way. Sit down! sit down!" Peter looked intently at the stranger; then he put his gun down at his side.

The stranger sat down on the opposite side of the fire. His complexion was dark; his arms and feet were bronzed; but his aquiline features and the domed forehead were not of any South African race.

"One of the Soudanese Rhodes brought with him from the north, I suppose?" said Peter, still eying him curiously.

"No; Cecil Rhodes has had nothing to do with my coming here," said the stranger.

"Oh —" said Peter. "You did n't perhaps

happen to come across a company of men to-day, twelve white men and seven colored, with three cartloads of provisions? We were taking them to the big camp, and I got parted from my troop this morning. I've not been able to find them, though I've been seeking for them ever since."

The stranger warmed his hands slowly at the fire; then he raised his head. "They are camped at the foot of those hills to-night," he said, pointing with his hand into the darkness at the left. "To-morrow, early, they will be here, before the sun has risen."

"Oh, you've met them, have you?" said Peter, joyfully; "that's why you weren't surprised at finding me here. Take a drop!" He took the small flask from his pocket and held it out. "I'm sorry there's so little, but a drop will keep the cold out."

The stranger bowed his head, but thanked and declined.

Peter raised the flask to his lips and took a small draught, then returned it to his pocket.

The stranger folded his arms about his knees, and looked into the fire.

"Are you a Jew?" asked Peter, suddenly, as the firelight fell full on the stranger's face.

"Yes; I am a Jew."

"Ah," said Peter, "that's why I was n't able to make out at first what nation you could be of; your dress, you know — " then he stopped and said, "Trading here, I suppose? Which country do you come from? Are you a Spanish Jew?"

"I am a Jew of Palestine."

"Ah!" said Peter; "I have n't seen many from that part yet. I came out with a lot on board ship, and I've seen Barnato and Beit; but they're not very much like you. I suppose it's coming from Palestine makes the difference."

All fear of the stranger had now left Peter Halket. "Come a little nearer the fire," he said; "you must be cold, you have n't too much wraps. I 'm chill in this big coat." Peter Halket pushed his gun a little farther away from

him, and threw another large log on the fire. "I'm sorry I haven't anything to eat to offer you; but I haven't had anything myself since last night. It's beastly sickening being out like this with nothing to eat. Wouldn't have thought a fellow'd feel so bad after only a day of it. Have you ever been out without grub?" said Peter, cheerfully, warming his hands at the blaze.

"Forty days and nights," said the stranger.

"Forty days! Phe—e—w!" said Peter. "You must have had a lot to drink, or you wouldn't have stood it. I was feeling blue enough when you turned up, but I'm better now, — warmer."

Peter Halket rearranged the logs on the fire.

"In the employ of the Chartered Company, I suppose?" said Peter, looking into the fire he had made.

"No," said the stranger, "I have nothing to do with the Chartered Company."

"Oh," said Peter, "I don't wonder then that things aren't looking very smart with you!

There's not too much cakes and ale up here for those that do belong to it, if they're not big-wigs, and none at all for those who don't. I tried it when I first came up here. I was with a prospector who was hooked onto the company somehow, but I worked on my own account for the prospector by the day. I tell you what, it's not the men who work up here who make the money; it's the big-wigs who get the concessions!"

Peter felt exhilarated by the presence of the stranger. That one unarmed man had robbed him of all fear.

Seeing that the stranger did not take up the thread of conversation, he went on after a time: "It was n't such a bad life though. I only wish I was back there again. I had two huts to myself, and a couple of nigger girls. It's better fun," said Peter, after a while, "having these black women, than whites. The whites you've got to support, but the niggers support you! And when you've done with them you can just get rid of them. I'm all for the nigger gals."

Peter laughed; but the stranger sat motionless, with his arms about his knees.

"You got any girls?" said Peter. "Care for niggers?"

"I love *all* women," said the stranger, refolding his arms about his knees.

"Oh, you do, do you?" said Peter; "well, I'm pretty sick of them. I had bother enough with mine," he said genially, warming his hands by the fire, and then interlocking the fingers and turning the palms towards the blaze as one who prepares to enjoy a good talk. "One girl was only fifteen; I got her cheap from a policeman who was living with her, and she was n't much. But the other, by Gad! I never saw another nigger like her; well set up, I tell you, and as straight as that—" said Peter, holding up his finger in the firelight. "She was thirty if she was a day. Fellows don't generally fancy women that age; they like slips of girls. But I set my heart on her the day I saw her. She belonged to the chap I was with. He got her up north. There was a devil of a

row about his getting her, too; she'd got a nigger husband and two children; didn't want to leave them, or some nonsense of that sort: you know what these niggers are? Well, I tried to get the other fellow to let me have her, but the devil a bit he would. I'd only got the other girl, and I didn't much fancy her; she was only a child. Well, I went down Umtali way and got a lot of liquor and stuff, and when I got back to camp I found them clean dried out. They hadn't had a drop of liquor in camp for ten days, and the rainy season coming on and no knowing when they'd get any. Well, I'd a 'vatje' of Old Dop[1] as high as that,—" indicating with his hand an object about two feet high,—" and the other fellow wanted to buy it from me. I knew two of that. I said I wanted it for myself. He offered me this and he offered me that. At last I said, 'Well, just to oblige you, I give you the "vatje" and you give me the girl!' And so he did. Most people wouldn't have fancied a nigger girl who'd had two nigger children, but I didn't mind;

[1] "Vatje," of Old Dop, a little cask of Cape brandy.

it's all the same to me. And I tell you she worked. She made a garden, and she and the other girl worked in it; I tell you I did n't need to buy a sixpence of food for them in six months, and I used to sell green mealies[1] and pumpkins to all the fellows about. There were n't many flies on her, I tell you. She picked up English quicker than I picked up her lingo, and took to wearing a dress and shawl."

The stranger still sat motionless, looking into the fire.

Peter Halket reseated himself more comfortably before the fire. "Well, I came home to the huts one day, rather suddenly you know, to fetch something; and what did I find? She, talking at the hut door with a niggerman. Now it was my strict orders they were neither to speak a word to a niggerman at all; so I asked what it was. And she answers as cool as can be that he was a stranger going past on the road, and asked her to give him a drink of water. Well, I just ordered him off. I did n't think anything more about it. But I remember

[1] Mealies, maize.

now. I saw him hanging about the camp the day after. Well, she came to me the next day and asked me for a lot of cartridges; she 'd never asked me for anything before. I asked her what the devil a woman wanted with cartridges, and she said the old nigger woman who helped carry in water to the garden said she could n't stay and help her any more, unless she got some cartridges to give her son who was going up north hunting elephants. The woman got over me to give her the cartridges because she was going to have a kid, and she said she could n't do the watering without help. So I gave them her. I never put two and two together.

"Well, when I heard that the company was going to have a row with the Matabele, I thought I 'd volunteer. They said there was lots of loot to be got, and land to be given out, and that sort of thing, and I thought I 'd only be gone about three months. So I went. I left those women there, and a lot of stuff in the garden and some sugar and rice, and I told

them not to leave till I came back; and I asked the other man to keep an eye on them. Both those women were Mashonas. They always said the Mashonas did n't love the Matabele; but, by God, it turned out they loved them better than they loved us. They 've got the damned impertinence to say that the Matabele oppressed them sometimes, but the white man oppresses them all the time!

"Well, I left those women there," said Peter, dropping his hands on his knees. "Mind you, I 'd treated those women really well. I 'd never given either of them one touch all the time I had them. I was the talk of all the fellows round, the way I 'd treated them. Well, I had n't been gone a month when I got a letter from the man I worked with, the one who had the woman first, — he 's dead now, poor fellow; they found him at his hut door with his throat cut, — and what do you think he said to me? Why, I had n't been gone six hours when those two women skooted! It was all the big one. What do you think she did? She took every

ounce of ball and cartridge she could find in that hut, and my old Martini-Henry, and even the lead off the tea box, to melt into bullets for the old muzzle loaders they have; and off she went, and took the young one too. The fellow wrote me they did n't touch another thing: they left the shawls and dresses I gave them kicking about the huts, and went off naked, with only their blankets and the ammunition on their heads. A niggerman met them twenty miles off, and he said they were shooting up for Lo-Magundis country as fast as they could go.

"And do you know," said Peter, striking his knee, and looking impressively across the fire at the stranger, "what I 'm as sure of as that I 'm sitting here? It 's that that nigger I caught at my hut that day was her nigger husband! He 'd come to fetch her that time; and when she saw she could n't get away without our catching her, she got the cartridges for *him!*" Peter paused impressively between the words. "And now she's gone back to him. It 's for him she 's taken that ammunition!"

Peter looked across the fire at the stranger, to see what impression his story was making.

"I tell you what," said Peter; "if I'd had any idea that day who that bloody nigger was the day I saw him standing at my door, I'd have given him one cartridge in the back of his head more than ever he reckoned for!" Peter looked triumphantly at the stranger. This was his only story, and he had told it a score of times round the camp fire, for the benefit of some new-comer. When this point was reached, a low murmur of applause and sympathy always ran round the group: to-night there was quiet; the stranger's large dark eyes watched the fire almost as though they heard nothing.

"I should n't have minded so much," said Peter after a while, "though no man likes to have his woman taken away from him; but she was going to have a kid in a month or two, — and so was the little one for anything I know; she looked like it! I expect they did away with it before it came; they 've no hearts, these niggers; they'd think nothing of doing that with a

white man's child. They've no hearts; they'd rather go back to a black man, however well you've treated them. It's all right if you get them quite young and keep them away from their own people; but if once a nigger woman's had a niggerman and had children by him, you might as well try to hold a she devil! They'll always go back. If ever I'm shot it's as likely as not it'll be by my own gun with my own cartridges. And she'd stand by and watch it, and cheer them on; though I never gave her a blow all the time she was with me. But I tell you what — if ever I come across that bloody nigger I'll take it out of him. He won't count many days to his year after I've spotted him!" Peter Halket paused. It seemed to him that the eyes under their heavy curled lashes were looking at something beyond him with an infinite sadness, almost as of eyes that wept.

"You look awfully tired," said Peter; "would n't you like to lie down and sleep? You could put your head down on that stone, and I'd keep watch."

Agnes Free Library
AMSTERDAM AVE.
85th Street

"I have no need of sleep," the stranger said. "I will watch with you."

"You 've been in the wars too, I see," said Peter, bending forward a little, and looking at the stranger's feet. "By God! Both of them! — And right through! You must have had a bad time of it."

"It was very long ago," said the stranger.

Peter Halket threw two more logs on the fire. "Do you know," he said, "I've been wondering ever since you came who it was you reminded me of. It 's my mother! You 're not like her in the face, but when your eyes look at me it seems to me as if it was she looking at me. Curious, is n't it? I don't know you from Adam, and you 've hardly spoken a word since you came; and yet I seem as if I 'd known you all my life." Peter moved a little nearer him. "I was awfully afraid of you when you first came; even when I first saw you, — you are n't dressed as most of us dress, you know. But the minute the fire shone on your face I said, 'It 's all right.' Curious, is n't it?" said Peter. "I

don't know you from Adam, but if you were to take up my gun and point it at me, I would n't move! I 'd lie down here and go to sleep with my head at your feet; curious, is n't it, when I don't know you from Adam? My name's Peter Halket. What 's yours? "

But the stranger was arranging the logs on the fire. The flames shot up bright and high, and almost hid him from Peter Halket's view.

" By Gad! how they burn when you arrange them! " said Peter.

They sat quiet in the blaze for a while.

Then Peter said, " Did you see any niggers about yesterday? I have n't come across any in this part."

" There is," said the stranger, raising himself, " an old woman in a cave over yonder, and there is one man in the bush, ten miles from this spot. He has lived there six weeks, since you destroyed the kraal, living on roots, or herbs. He was wounded in the thigh, and left for dead. He is waiting till you have all left this part of the country, that he may set out to follow his

own people. His leg is not yet so strong that he may walk fast."

"Did you speak to him," said Peter.

"I took him down to the water where a large pool was. The bank was too high for the man to descend alone."

"It's a lucky thing for you our fellows didn't catch you," said Peter. "Our captain's a regular little martinet. He'd shoot you as soon as look at you, if he saw you fooling round with a wounded nigger. It's lucky you kept out of his way."

"The young ravens have meat given to them," said the stranger, lifting himself up; "and the lions go down to the streams to drink."

"Ah — yes — " said Peter; "but that's because we can't help it!"

They were silent again for a little while. Then Peter, seeing that the stranger showed no inclination to speak, said, "Did you hear of the spree they had up Bulawayo way, hanging those three niggers for spies? I wasn't there myself, but a fellow who was, told me they made the

niggers jump down from the tree and hang themselves; one fellow would n't bally jump, till they gave him a charge of buckshot in the back; and then he caught hold of a branch with his hands, and they had to shoot 'em loose. He did n't like hanging. I don't know if it's true, of course; I was n't there myself, but a fellow who was, told me. Another fellow who was at Bulawayo, but who was n't there when they were hung, says they fired at them just after they jumped, to kill 'em. I —"

"I was there," said the stranger.

"Oh, you were?" said Peter. "I saw a photograph of the niggers hanging and our fellows standing round smoking; but I did n't see you in it. I suppose you 'd just gone away."

"I was beside the men when they were hung," said the stranger.

"Oh, you were, were you?" said Peter. "I don't much care about seeing that sort of thing myself. Some fellows think it 's the best fun out to see the niggers kick; but I can't stand it: it turns my stomach. It 's not liver-hearted-

ness," said Peter, quickly, anxious to remove any adverse impression as to his courage which the stranger might form; "if it's shooting or fighting, I'm there. I've potted as many niggers as any man in our troop, I bet. It's floggings and hangings I'm off. It's the way one's brought up, you know. My mother never even would kill our ducks: she let them die of old age, and we had the feathers and the eggs; and she was always drumming into me,—'Don't hit a fellow smaller than yourself; don't hit a fellow weaker than yourself; don't hit a fellow unless he can hit you back as good again.' When you've always had that sort of thing drummed into you, you can't get rid of it somehow. Now, there was that other nigger they shot. They say he sat as still as if he was cut out of stone, with his arms round his legs, and some of the fellows gave him blows about the head and face before they took him off to shoot him. Now, that's the sort of thing I can't do. It makes me sick here, somehow." Peter put his hand rather low down over the pit of his

stomach. "I'll shoot as many as you like if they 'll run, but they must n't be tied up."

"I was there when that man was shot," said the stranger.

"Why, you seem to have been everywhere," said Peter. "Have you seen Cecil Rhodes?"

"Yes; I have seen him," said the stranger.

"Now *he's* death on niggers," said Peter Halket, warming his hands by the fire; "they say when he was Prime Minister down in the Colony, he tried to pass a law that would give masters and mistresses the right to have their servants flogged whenever they did anything they did n't like; but the other Englishmen would n't let him pass it. But *here* he can do what he likes. That 's the reason some fellows don't want him to be sent away. They say if we get the British Government here, they 'll be giving the niggers land to live on, and let them have the vote, and get civilized and educated and all that sort of thing; but Cecil Rhodes, he 'll keep their noses to the grindstone. '*I prefer land to niggers*,' he says. They say he 's

St. Agnes Free Library

going to parcel them out, and make them work on our lands whether they like it or not — just as good as having slaves, you know; and you have n't the bother of looking after them when they 're old. Now, there I 'm with Rhodes; I think it 's an awfully good move. We don't come out here to work: it 's all very well in England; but we 've come here to make money, and how are we to make it, unless you get niggers to work for you, or start a syndicate? He 's death on niggers, is Rhodes!" said Peter, meditating; "they say if we had the British Government here and a nigger died while you were thrashing him, there 'd be an investigation, and all that sort of thing. But with Cecil it 's all right; you can do what you like with the niggers, provided you don't get *him* into trouble."

The stranger watched the clear flame as it burnt up high in the still night air; then suddenly he started. "What is it?" said Peter; "do you hear anything?"

"I hear far off," said the stranger, "the sound

of weeping, and the sound of blows. And I hear the voices of men and women calling to me."

Peter listened intently. "I don't hear anything!" he said. "It must be in your head. I sometimes get a noise in mine." He listened intently. "No, there's nothing. It's all so deadly still."

They sat silent for a while.

"Peter Simon Halket," said the stranger, suddenly, — Peter started; he had not told him his second name, — "if it should come to pass that you should obtain those lands you have desired, and you should obtain black men to labor on them and make to yourself great wealth; or should you create that company," — Peter started, — "and fools should buy from you, so that you became the richest man in the land; and if you should take to yourself wide lands, and raise to yourself great palaces, so that princes and great men of earth crept up to you and laid their hands against yours, so that you might slip gold into them — what would it profit you?"

"Profit!" Peter Halket stared: "Why, it would profit everything. What makes Beit, and Rhodes, and Barnato so great? If you've got eight millions —"

"Peter Simon Halket, who of those souls you have seen on earth is to you greatest?" said the stranger, "Which soul is to you fairest?"

"Ah" said Peter, "but we were n't talking of souls at all; we were talking of money. Of course if it comes to souls, my mother's the best person I've ever seen. But what does it help her? She's got to stand washing clothes for those stuck-up nincompoops of fine ladies! Wait till I've got money! It'll be somebody else then who —"

"Peter Halket," said the stranger, "who is greatest, — he who serves, or he who served?"

Peter looked at the stranger; then it flashed on him that he was mad.

"Oh," he said, "if it comes to that, what's anything? You might as well say, sitting there in your old linen shirt, that you were as great as Rhodes, or Beit, or Barnato, or a king. Of

course a man's just the same whatever he's got on or whatever he has; but he isn't the same to other people."

"There have kings been born in stables," said the stranger.

Then Peter saw that he was joking, and laughed. "It must have been a long time ago; they don't get born there now," he said. "Why, if God Almighty came to this country, and hadn't half a million in shares, they wouldn't think much of him."

Peter built up his fire. Suddenly he felt the stranger's eyes were fixed on him. "Who gave you your land?" the stranger asked.

"Mine? Why, the Chartered Company," said Peter.

The stranger looked back into the fire. "And who gave it to them?" he asked softly.

"Why, England, of course. She gave them the land to far beyond the Zambesi to do what they liked with, and make as much money out of as they could, and she'd back 'em."

"Who gave the land to the men and women of England?" asked the stranger, softly.

"Why, the devil! They said it was theirs, and of course it was," said Peter.

"And the people of the land, — did she give you the people also?"

Peter looked a little doubtfully at the stranger. "Yes, of course, she gave us the people; what use would the land have been to us otherwise?"

"And who gave her the people, the living flesh and blood, that she might give them away, into the hands of others?" asked the stranger, raising himself.

Peter looked at him, and was half afeared. "Well, what could she do with a lot of miserable niggers if she did n't give them to us? A lot of good-for-nothing rebels they are, too," said Peter.

"What is a rebel?" asked the stranger.

"My Gawd!" said Peter, "you must have lived out of the world if you don't know what a rebel is! A rebel is a man who fights against his king and his country. These bloody niggers here are rebels because they are fighting against us. They don't want the Chartered

Company to have them. But they'll have to. We'll teach them a lesson!" said Peter Halket, the pugilistic spirit rising, firmly re-seating himself on the South African earth — which two years before he had never heard of, and eighteen months before he had never seen — as if it had been his mother earth, and the land in which he first saw light.

The stranger watched the fire; then he said, musingly: "I have seen a land far from here. In that land are men of two kinds, who live side by side. Wellnigh a thousand years ago one conquered the other; they have lived together since. To-day, the one people seeks to drive forth the other who conquered them. Are these men rebels too?"

"Well," said Peter, pleased at being deferred to, "that all depends who they are, you know!"

"They call the one nation Turks, and the other Armenians," said the stranger.

"Oh, the Armenians are n't rebels," said Peter; "they are on our side! The papers are all full of it," said Peter, pleased to show

his knowledge. "Those bloody Turks! What right had they to conquer the Armenians? Who gave them their land? I'd like to have a shot at them myself!"

"*Why* are Armenians not rebels?" asked the stranger, gently.

"Oh, you do ask such curious questions," said Peter. "If they don't like the Turks, why should they have 'em? If the French came now and conquered us, and we tried to drive them out first chance we had, you would n't call *us* rebels! Why should n't they try to turn those bloody Turks out? Besides," said Peter, bending over and talking in the manner of one who imparts secret and important information, "you see, if we don't help the Armenians the Russians will; and we," said Peter, looking exceedingly knowing, "we 've got to prevent that: they 'd get the land; and it 's on the road to India. And we don't mean them to. I suppose you don't know much about politics in Palestine?" said Peter, looking kindly and patronizingly at the stranger.

"If these men," said the stranger, "would rather be free, or be under the British Government, than under the Chartered Company, why, when they resist the Chartered Company, are they more rebels than the Armenians when they resist the Turk? Is the Chartered Company God, that every knee should bow before it, and before it every head be bent? Would you, the white men of England, submit to its rule for one day?"

"Ah," said Peter, "no, of course we should n't; but we are white men, and so are the Armenians, — almost — " Then he glanced at the stranger's dark face, and added quickly: "At least, it 's not the color that matters, you know. I rather like a dark face; my mother's eyes are brown, — but the Armenians, you know, they 've got long hair like us."

"Oh, it is the hair, then, that matters," said the stranger, softly.

"Oh, well," said Peter, "it 's not altogether, of course. But it 's quite a different thing the Armenians wanting to get rid of the Turks, and

these bloody niggers wanting to get rid of the Chartered Company. Besides, the Armenians are Christians, like us!"

"Are *you* Christians?" A strange storm broke across the stranger's features; he rose to his feet.

"Why, of course we are!" said Peter. "We're all Christians, we English. Perhaps you don't like Christians, though? Some Jews don't, I know," said Peter, looking up soothingly at him.

"I neither love nor hate any man for that which it is called;" said the stranger; "the name boots nothing."

The stranger sat down again beside the fire, and folded his hands.

"Is the Chartered Company Christian also?" he asked.

"Yes, oh, yes," said Peter.

"What is a Christian?" asked the stranger.

"Well, now, you really do ask such curious questions. A Christian is a man who believes in heaven and hell, and God and the Bible, and

in Jesus Christ that he 'll save him from going to Hell; and if he believes he 'll be saved, he will be saved."

"But here, in this world, what is a Christian?"

"Why," said Peter, "I 'm a Christian — we 're all Christians."

The stranger looked into the fire; and Peter thought he would change the subject. "It 's curious how like my mother you are; I mean your ways. She was always saying to me: 'Don't be too anxious to make money, Peter. Too much wealth is as bad as too much poverty.' You 're very like her."

After a while Peter said, bending over a little towards the stranger: "If you did n't want to make money, what did you come to this land for? No one comes here for anything else. Are you in with the Portuguese?"

"I am not more with one people than with another," said the stranger. "The Frenchman is not more to me than the Englishman, the Englishman than the Kaffir, the Kaffir than the

Chinaman. I have heard," said the stranger, "the black infant cry as it crept on its mother's body and sought for her breast as she lay dead in the roadway. I have heard also the rich man's child wail in the palace. I hear all cries."

Peter looked intently at him. "Why, who are you?" he said; then, bending nearer to the stranger and looking up, he added, "What is it that you are doing here?"

"I belong," said the stranger, "to the strongest company on earth."

"Oh," said Peter, sitting up, the look of wonder passing from his face. "So that's it, is it? Is it diamonds, or gold, or lands?"

"We are the most vast of all companies on the earth," said the stranger; "and we are always growing. We have among us men of every race and from every land; the Esquimo, the Chinaman, the Turk, and the Englishman,—we have of them all. We have men of every religion,—Buddhists, Mahometans, Confucians, Freethinkers, Atheists, Christians, Jews. It

matters to us nothing by what name the man is named, so he be one of us."

And Peter said, "It must be hard for you all to understand one another, if you are of so many different kinds."

The stranger answered: "There is a sign by which we all know one another, and by which all the world may know us."[1]

And Peter said, "What is that sign?"

But the stranger was silent.

"Oh, a kind of freemasonry!" said Peter, leaning on his elbow towards the stranger, and looking up at him from under his pointed cap. "Are there any more of you here in this country?"

"There are," said the stranger. Then he pointed with his hand into the darkness; "there in a cave were two women. When you blew the cave up, they were left unhurt behind a fallen rock. When you took away all the grain and burnt what you could not carry, there was

[1] By this shall all men know that ye are disciples, in that ye love one another.

one basketful that you knew nothing of. The women stayed there, for one was eighty, and one near to the time of her giving birth; and they dared not set out to follow the remnant of their tribe because you were in the plains below. Every day the old woman doled grain from the basket; and at night they cooked it in their cave, where you could not see their smoke; and every day the old woman gave the young one two handfuls and kept one for herself, saying, 'because of the child within you.' And when the child was born and the young woman strong, the old woman took a cloth and filled it with all the grain that was in the basket; and she put the grain on the young woman's head and tied the child on her back, and said, 'Go, keeping always along the bank of the river, till you come north to the land where our people are gone; and some day you can send and fetch me.' And the young woman said, 'Have you corn in the basket to last till they come?' And she said, 'I have enough.' And she sat at the broken door of the cave and watched the

young woman go down the hill and up the river bank, till she was hidden by the bush, and she looked down at the plain below, and she saw the spot where the kraal had been, and where she had planted mealies when she was a young girl — "

"I met a woman with corn on her head and a child on her back!" said Peter, under his breath.

"— and to-night I saw her sit again at the door of the cave; and when the sun had set she grew cold, and she crept in and lay down by the basket. To-night, at half-past three, she will die. I have known her since she was a little child and played about the huts, while her mother worked in the mealie fields. She was one of our company."

"Oh," said Peter.

"Other members we have here," said the stranger; "there was a prospector," he pointed north. "He was a man who drunk and swore when it listed him; but he had many servants, and they knew where to find him in need.

When they were ill he tended them with his own hands; when they were in trouble they came to him for help. When this war began, and all black men's hearts were bitter because certain white men had lied to them and their envoys had been killed, when they would have asked England to put her hand out over them, — at that time certain of the men who fought the white men came to the prospector's hut. And the prospector fired at them from a hole he had cut in his door; but they fired back at him with an old elephant gun, and the bullet pierced his side, and he fell on the floor, — because the innocent man suffers oftentimes for the guilty, and the merciful man falls while the oppressor flourishes. Then his black servant, who was with him, took him quickly in his arms and carried him out at the back of the hut, and down into the river-bed, where the water flowed and no man could trace his footsteps, and hid him in a hole in the river wall. And when the men broke into the hut they could find no white man, and no traces of his feet. But at evening,

when the black servant returned to the hut to get food and medicine for his master, the men who were fighting caught him, and they said, 'Oh, you betrayer of your people, white man's dog, who are on the side of those who take our lands, and our wives, and our daughters before our eyes, tell us where you have hidden him?' And when he would not answer them, they killed him before the door of the hut. And when the night came, the white man crept up on his hands and knees, and came to his hut to look for food. All the other men were gone, but his servant lay dead before the door; and the white man knew how it must have happened. He could not creep farther, and he lay down before the door, and that night the white man and the black lay there dead together, side by side. Both those men were of my friends."

"It was damned plucky of the nigger," said Peter, "but I've heard of their doing that sort of thing before, — even of a girl who would n't tell where her mistress was, and getting killed.

But," he added doubtfully, "all your company seems to be niggers or to get killed."

"They are of all races," said the stranger. "In a city in the old Colony is one of us, small of stature and small of voice. It came to pass on a certain Sunday morning, when the men and women were gathered before him, that he mounted his pulpit; and he said when the time for the sermon came, 'In place that I should speak to you, I will read you an history.' And he opened an old book more than two thousand years old, and he read: —

"'Now it came to pass that Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard, which was in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab king of Samaria.

"'And Ahab spake unto Naboth, saying, Give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs, because it is near unto my house: and I will give thee for it a better vineyard than it; or if it seem good to thee, I will give thee the worth of it in money.

"'And Naboth said to Ahab, The Lord forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee.

"'And Ahab came into his house heavy and displeased, because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken unto him: for he had said, I will not give the inheritance of my fathers.'

"The man read the whole story until it was ended. Then he closed the book, and he said, 'My friends, Naboth has a vineyard in this land, and in it there is much gold; and Ahab has desired to have it that the wealth may be his.'

"And he put the old book aside, and he took up another which was written yesterday. And the men and women whispered one to another, even in the church, 'Is not that the Blue Book Report of the Select Committee of the Cape Parliament on the Jameson raid?'

"And the man said, 'Friends, the first story I have read you is one of the oldest stories of the world; the story I am about to read you is one of the newest. Truth is not more truth because it is three thousand years old, nor is it less truth because it is of yesterday. All books which throw light on truth are God's books, therefore I shall read to you from the pages be-

fore me. Shall the story of Ahab king of Samaria profit us when we know not the story of the Ahabs of our day; and the Naboths of our land be stoned while we sit at ease?' And he read to them portions of that book. And certain rich men and women rose up and went out even while he spoke, and his wife also went out.

"And when the service was ended and the man returned to his home, his wife came to him weeping; and she said: 'Did you see how some of the most wealthy and important people got up and went out this morning? Why did you preach such a sermon, when we were just going to have the new wing added to our house, and you thought they were going to raise your salary? You have not a single Boer in your congregation! Why need you say the Chartered Company raid on Johannesburg was wrong?'

"He said: 'My wife, if I believe that certain men whom we have raised on high, and to whom we have given power, have done a cowardly wrong, shall I not say it?'

"And she said: 'Yes, and only a little while ago, when Rhodes was licking the dust off the Boers' feet that he might keep them from suspecting while he got ready this affair, then you attacked both Rhodes and the Bond[1] for trying to pass a bill for flogging the niggers, and we lost fifty pounds we might have got for the church.'

"And he said: 'My wife, cannot God be worshipped as well under the dome of the heaven He made as in a golden palace? Shall a man keep silence, when he sees oppression, to earn money for God? If I have defended the black man when I believed him to be wronged, shall I not also defend the white man, my flesh-brother? Shall we speak when one man is wronged and not when it is another?'

"And she said: 'Yes, but you have your family and yourself to think of! Why are you always in opposition to the people who could do something for us? You are only loved by the poor. If it is necessary for you to attack some one, why don't you attack the Jews for

[1] Bond, the Afrikander Bond, the organized Dutch political party in Cape Colony, through whom Mr. Rhodes worked, and by whom he was backed.

killing Christ, or Herod, or Pontius Pilate? Why don't you leave alone the men who are in power to-day, and who with their money can crush you?'

"And he said: 'Oh, my wife, those Jews and Herod and Pontius Pilate are long dead. If I should preach of them, now would it help them? Would it save one living thing from their clutches? The past is dead — it lives only for us to learn from. The present, the present only, is ours to work in, and the future ours to create. Is all the gold of Johannesburg, or are all the diamonds of Kimberley worth, that one Christian man should fall by the hand of his fellows — aye, or one heathen brother?'

"And she answered: 'Oh, that is all very well. If you were a really eloquent preacher, and could draw hundreds of men about you, and in time form a great party with you at its head, I should n't mind what you said. But you, with your little figure and your little voice, who will ever follow you! You will be left all alone; that is all the good that will ever come to you through it.'

"And he said: 'Oh, my wife, have I not waited and watched, and hoped that they who are nobler and stronger than I, all over this land, would lift up their voices and speak? — and there is only a deadly silence. Here and there one has dared to speak aloud, but the rest whisper behind the hand. One says, "My son has a post: he would lose it if I spoke loud;" and another says, "I have a promise of land;" and another, "I am socially intimate with these men, and should lose my social standing if I let my voice be heard." Oh, my wife, our land, our goodly land, which we had hoped would be free and strong among the peoples of earth, is rotten and honeycombed with the tyranny of gold! We, who had hoped to stand first in the Anglo-Saxon sisterhood, for justice and freedom, are not even fit to stand last. Do I not know only too bitterly how weak is my voice, and that that which I can do is as nothing? But shall I remain silent? Shall the glow-worm refuse to give its light, because it is not a star set up on high? shall the broken stick refuse to

burn and warm one frozen man's hands, because it is not a beacon light flaming across the earth? Ever a voice is behind my shoulder that whispers to me: "*Why break your head against a stone wall? Leave this work to the greater and larger men of your people; they who will do it better than you can do it! Why break your heart when life could be so fair to you?*" But oh, my wife, the strong men are silent; and shall I not speak, though I know my power is as nothing?'

"He laid his head upon his hands.

"And she said, 'I cannot understand you. When I come home and tell you that this man drinks, or that that woman has got into trouble, you always answer me, "Wife, what business is it of ours, if so be that we cannot help them?" A little innocent gossip offends you; and you go to visit people, and treat them as your friends, into whose house I would not go. Yet when the richest and strongest men in the land, who could crush you with their money, as a boy crushes a fly between his finger and

thumb, take a certain course, you stand and oppose them.'

"And he said: 'My wife, with the sins of the private man, what have I to do, if so be I have not led him into them? Am I guilty? I have enough to do looking after my own sins. The sin that a man sins against himself is his alone, not mine; the sin that a man sins against his fellows is his and theirs, not mine; but the sins that a man sins, in that he is taken up by the hands of a people and set up on high, and whose hand they have armed with their sword, whose power to strike is their power — his sins are theirs; there is no man so small in the whole nation that he dare say, "I have no responsibility for this man's action." We armed him, we raised him, we strengthened him, and the evil he accomplishes is more ours than his. If this man's end in South Africa should be accomplished, and the day should come when, from the Zambesi to the sea, white man should fly at white man's throat, and every man's heart burn with bitterness against his fel-

St. Agnes Free Library

low, and the land be bathed with blood as rain, — shall I then dare to pray, who have now feared to speak? Do not think I wish for punishment upon these men. Let them take the millions they have wrung out of this land, and go to the lands of their birth; and live in wealth, luxury, and joy; but let them leave this land they have tortured and ruined. Let them keep the money they have made here; we may be the poorer for it, but they cannot then crush our freedom with it. Shall I ask my God Sunday by Sunday to brood across the land, and bind all its children's hearts in a close-knit fellowship; — yet, when I see its people betrayed, and their jawbone broken by a stroke from the hand of gold; when I see freedom passing from us, and the whole land being grasped by the golden claw, so that the generation after us shall be born without freedom, to labor for the men who have clasped all, — shall I hold my peace? The Boer and the Englishman who have been in this land have not always loved mercy, nor have they always sought after

justice; but the little finger of the speculator and monopolist who are devouring this land will be thicker on the backs of the children of this land, black and white, than the loins of the Dutchmen and Englishmen who have been.'

"And she said: 'I have heard it said that it was our duty to sacrifice ourselves for the men and women living in the world at the same time as ourselves; but I never before heard that we had to sacrifice ourselves for people that are not born. What are they to you? You will be dust, and lying in your grave, before that time comes. If you believe in God,' she said, 'why cannot you leave it to him to bring good out of all this evil? Does he need *you* to be made a martyr of? or will the world be lost without *you?*'

"He said: 'Wife, if my right hand be in a fire, shall I not pull it out? Shall I say, "God may bring good out of this evil," and let it burn? That Unknown that lies beyond us we know of no otherwise than through its manifestation in our own hearts; it works no otherwise upon the

sons of men than through man. And shall I feel no bond binding me to the men to come, and desire no good or beauty for them — I, who am what I am, and enjoy what I enjoy, because for countless ages in the past men have lived and labored, who lived not for themselves alone, and counted no costs? Would the great statue, the great poem, the great reform ever be accomplished, if men counted the cost, and created for their own lives alone? And no man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. You cannot tell me not to love the men who shall be after me; a soft voice within me, I know not what, cries out ever, "Live for them, as for your own children." When in the circle of my own small life all is dark and I despair, hope springs up in me when I remember that something nobler and fairer may spring up in the spot where I now stand.'

"And she said: 'You want to put every one against us! The other women will not call on me; and our church is more and more made up of poor people. Money holds by money.

If your congregation were Dutchmen, I know you would be always preaching to love the Englishman, and be kind to niggers. If they were Kaffirs, you would always be telling them to help white men. You will never be on the side of the people who can do anything for us! You know the offer we had from —'

"And he said: 'Oh, my wife, what are the Boer, and the Russian, and the Turk to me? Am I responsible for their action? It is my own nation, mine, which I love as a man loves his own soul, whose acts touch me. I would that wherever our flag was planted the feeble or oppressed peoples of earth might gather under it, saying, "Under this banner is freedom and justice which knows no race or color." I wish that on our banner were blazoned in large letters "*Justice and Mercy*," and that in every new land which our feet touch, every son among us might see ever blazoned above his head that banner, and below it the great order, "*By this sign, Conquer!*" and that the pirate flag which some men now wave in its place

may be torn down and furled forever! Shall I condone the action of some, simply because they happen to be of my own race, when in Bushman or Hottentot I would condemn it? Shall men belonging to one of the mightiest races of earth creep softly on their bellies to attack an unwarned neighbor, when even the Kaffir has again and again given notice of war, saying, "Be ready; on such and such a day I come to fight you"? Is England's power so broken and our race so enfeebled that we dare no longer to proclaim war, but must creep silently upon our bellies in the dark to stab, like a subject people to whom no other course is open? These men are English; but not English-*men*. When the men of our race fight, they go to war with the blazoned flag and the loud trumpet before them. It is because I am an Englishman that these things crush me. Better that ten thousand of us should lie dead and defeated on one battle-field, fighting for some great cause, and my own sons among them, than that those twelve poor boys should

have fallen at Doornkop, fighting to fill up the pockets of those already o'er heavy with gold.'

"And she said: '*You*, what does it matter what you feel or think? *You* will never be able to do anything!'

"And he said: 'Oh, my wife, stand by me; do not crush me. For me in this matter there is no path but one on which light shines.'

"And she said: 'You are very unkind; you don't care what the people say about us!' and she wept bitterly, and went out of the room. But as soon as the door was shut, she dried her tears, and she said to herself: 'Now he will never, never dare to preach such a sermon again. He dares never oppose me when once I have set down my foot.'

"And the man spoke to no one, and went out alone into the veld. All the afternoon he walked up and down among the sand and low bushes; and I walked there beside him.

"And when the evening came, he went back to his chapel. Many were absent, but the elders sat in their places, and his wife also

St. Agnes Free Library
Reading Room
AMSTERDAM AVE
90th Street

was there. And the light shone on the empty benches. And when the time came he opened the old book of the Jews, and he turned the leaves and read: 'If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth thy soul, doth he not know it?'

"And he said: 'This morning we considered the evils this land is suffering under at the hands of men whose aim is the attainment of wealth and power. To-night we shall look at our own share in the matter. I think we shall realize that with us, and not with the men we have lifted up on high, lies the condemnation.' Then his wife rose and went out, and others followed her, — and the little man's voice rolled among the empty benches; but he spoke on.

"And when the service was over he went out. No elder came to the porch to greet him; but as he stood there, one — he saw not

whom — slipped a leaflet into his hand. He held it up, and read in the lamplight what was written on it in pencil. He crushed it up in his hand, as a man crushes that which has run a poisonous sting into him; then he dropped it on the earth as a man drops that he would forget. A fine drizzly rain was falling, and he walked up the street with his arms folded behind him, and his head bent. The people walked up the other side; and it seemed to him he was alone. But I walked behind him."

"And then?" asked Peter, seeing that the stranger was silent; "what happened to him after that?"

"That was only last Sunday," said the stranger.

There was silence again for some seconds.

Then Peter said, "Well, anyhow, at least he did n't die!"

The stranger crossed his hands upon his knees. "Peter Simon Halket," he said, "it is easier for a man to die than to stand alone. He who can stand alone can also, when the need be, die."

Peter looked up wistfully into the stranger's face. "I should not like to die myself," he said, "not yet. I shall not be twenty-one till next birthday. I should like to see life first."

The stranger made no answer.

Presently Peter said, "Are all the men of your company poor men?"

The stranger waited a while before he answered; then he said: "There have been rich men who have desired to join us. There was a young man once; and when he heard the conditions, he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions."

There was silence again for a while.

"Is it long since your company was started?" asked Peter.

"There is no man living who can conceive of its age," said the stranger. "Even here on this earth it began, when these hills were young and these lichens had hardly shown their stains upon the rocks, and man still raised himself upwards with difficulty because the sinews in his thighs were weak. In those days, which men reck not

of now, man, when he hungered, fed on the flesh of his fellow-man and found it sweet. Yet even in those days it came to pass that there was one whose head was higher than her fellows and her thought keener, and, as she picked the flesh from a human skull, she pondered. And so it came to pass the next night, when men were gathered around the fire ready to eat, that she stole away, and when they went to the tree where the victim was bound, they found him gone. And they cried one to another: 'She, only she, has done this, who has always said, "I like not the taste of man-flesh; men are too like me; I cannot eat them." She is mad,' they cried; 'let us kill her!' So, in those dim, misty times that men reck not of now, that they hardly believe in, that woman died. But into the heads of certain men and women a new thought had taken root; they said: 'We also will not eat of her. There is something evil in the taste of human flesh.' And ever after, when the fleshpots were filled with man-flesh, these stood aside, and half the tribe ate human flesh

and half not; then, as the years passed, none ate.

"Even in those days, which men reck not of now, when men fell easily upon their hands and knees, they were of us on the earth. And, if you would learn a secret, even before man trod here, in the days when the dicynodont bent yearningly over her young, and the river-horse which you find now nowhere on the earth's surface, save buried in stone, called with love to his mate; and the birds whose footprints are on the rocks flew in the sunshine, calling joyfully to one another; — even in those days when man was not, the fore-dawn of this kingdom had broken on the earth. And still, as the sun rises and sets and the planets journey round, we grow and grow."

The stranger rose from the fire, and stood upright; around him, and behind him, the darkness stood out.

"All earth is ours. And the day shall come when the stars, looking down on this little world, shall see no spot where the soil is moist and

dark with the blood of man shed by his fellow-man: the sun shall rise in the east and set in the west, and shed his light across this little globe; and nowhere shall he see man crushed by his fellows. 'And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.' 'And instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle-tree:' and man shall nowhere crush man on all the holy earth. To-morrow's sun shall rise," said the stranger, "and it shall flood these dark koppjes with light, and the rocks shall glint in it. Not more certain is that rising than the coming of that day. And I say to you that even here, in the land where now we stand, where to-day the cries of the wounded and the curses of revenge ring in the air, even here, in this land where man creeps on his belly to wound his fellow in the dark, and where an acre of gold is worth a thousand souls, and a reef of shining dirt is worth half a people, and the vul-

tures are heavy with man's flesh — even here that day shall come. I tell you, Peter Simon Halket, that here on the spot where now we stand shall be raised a temple. Man shall not gather in it to worship that which divides; but they shall stand in it shoulder to shoulder, white man with black, and the stranger with the inhabitant of the land; and the place shall be holy; for men shall say, 'Are we not brethren and the sons of one father?'"

Peter Halket looked upward silently. And the stranger said: "Certain men slept upon a plain, and the night was chill and dark. And, as they slept, at that hour when night is darkest, one stirred. Far off to the eastward, through his half-closed eyelids, he saw, as it were, one faint line, thin as a hair's width, that edged the hill tops. And he whispered in the darkness to his fellows, 'The dawn is coming.' But they, with fast-closed eyelids murmured, 'He lies; there is no dawn.'

"Nevertheless, day broke."

The stranger was silent. The fire burnt up

in red tongues of flame, that neither flickered nor flared in the still night air. Peter Halket crept near to the stranger.

"When will that time be?" he whispered; "in a thousand years' time?"

And the stranger answered, "A thousand years are but as our yesterday's journey, or as our watch to-night, which draws already to its close. See, piled, these rocks on which we now stand. The ages have been young and they have grown old since they have lain here. Half that time shall not pass before that time comes, — I have seen its dawning already in the hearts of men."

Peter moved nearer, so that he almost knelt at the stranger's feet: his gun lay on the ground at the other side of the fire.

"I would like to be one of your men," he said; "I am tired of belonging to the Chartered Company."

The stranger looked down gently; "Peter Simon Halket," he said, "can you bear the weight?"

And Peter said, "Give me work, that I may try."

There was silence for a time; then the stranger said: "Peter Simon Halket, take a message to England," — Peter Halket started — "go to that great people and cry aloud to it: 'Where is the sword was given into your hand, that with it you might enforce justice, and deal out mercy? How came you to give it up into the hands of men whose search is gold, whose thirst is wealth, to whom men's souls and bodies are counters in a game? How came you to give up the folk that were given into your hands, into the hand of the speculator and the gamester, as though they were dumb beasts who might be bought or sold?

"'Take back your sword, Great People, — but wipe it first, lest some of the gold and blood stick to your hand.

"'What is this I see! — the sword of the Great People, transformed to burrow earth for gold, as the snouts of swine for earth nuts! Have you no other use for it, Great Folk?

"'Take back your sword; and, when you have thoroughly cleansed it and wiped it of the blood and mire, then raise it to set free the oppressed of other climes.

"'Great Prince's Daughter, take heed! You put your sword into the hands of recreant knights; they will dull its edge and mar its brightness, and, when your hour of need comes and you would put it into other hands, you will find its edge chipped and its point broken. Take heed! Take heed!'

"Cry to the wise men of England: 'You, who in peace and calm in shaded chambers ponder on all things in heaven and earth, and take all knowledge for your province, have you no time to think of this? To whom has England given her power? How do the men wield it who have filched it from her? Say not, — What have we to do with folk across the waters; have we not matter enough for thought in our own land? Where the brain of a nation has no time to go, there should its hands never be sent to labor: where the power of a people goes, there must

its intellect and knowledge go, to guide it. Oh, you who sit at ease, studying past and future, — and forget the present, — you have no right to sit at ease, knowing nothing of the working of the powers you have armed and sent to work on men afar. Where is your nation's sword, you men of thought?'

"Cry to the women of England: 'You who repose in sumptuous houses, with children on your knees, think not it is only the rustling of the soft draped curtains, or the whistling of the wind, you hear. Listen! May it not be the far-off cry of those your sword governs, creeping towards you across wide oceans till it pierces even into your inmost sanctuary? Listen!

"'For, the womanhood of a dominant people has not accomplished all its labor when it has borne its children and fed them at its breast: there cries to it also from over seas and across continents the voice of the child-peoples — "Mother-heart, stand for us!" It would be better for you that your wombs should be bar-

ren and that your race should die out, than that you should listen, and give no answer.'"

The stranger lifted his hands upward as he spoke, and Peter saw there were the marks of old wounds in both.

"Cry aloud to the working men and women of England: 'You who for ages cried out because the heel of your masters was heavy on you, and who have said, "We curse the kings that sit at ease, and care not who oppresses the folk, so their coffers be full and their bellies satisfied, and they be not troubled with the trouble of rule." You who have taken the King's rule from him and sit enthroned within his seat, — is his sin not yours to-day? If men should add but one hour to your day's labor, or make but one fraction dearer the bread you eat, would you not rise up as one man? Yet, what is dealt out to men beyond seas whom you rule, wounds you not. Nay, have you not sometimes said as kings of old? — "It matters not who holds our sword, maurauder or speculator: so he calls it ours, we must cloak up the evil it has done!"

Think you no other curses rise to heaven but yours? Where is your sword? Into whose hand has it fallen? Take it quickly and cleanse it!'"

Peter Halket crouched, looking upwards; then he cried: "Master, I cannot give that message; I am a poor unlearn'd man. And if I should go to England and cry aloud, they would say, 'Who is this who comes preaching to a great people? Is not his mother with us, and a washerwoman? and was not his father a day laborer at two shillings a day?' and they would laugh me to scorn. And, in truth, the message is so long I could not well remember it; give me other work to do."

And the stranger said: "Take a message to the men and women of this land. Go, from the Zambesi to the sea, and cry to its white men and women, and say: 'I saw a wide field, and in it were two fair beasts. Wide was the field about them, and rich was the earth with sweet-scented herbs, and so abundant was the pasturage that hardly might they consume all that

grew about them; and the two were like, one to another, for they were the sons of one mother. And, as I looked, I saw, far off, to the northward, a speck within the sky, so small it was, and so high it was, that the eye scarce might mark it. Then it came nearer, and hovered over the spot where the two beasts fed, — and its neck was bare, and its beak was hooked, and its talons were long, and its wings strong. And it hovered over the field where the two beasts were; and I saw it settle down upon a great white stone; and it waited. And I saw more specks to the northward, and more and more came onward to join him who sat upon the stone. And some hovered over the beasts, and some sharpened their beaks on the stones; and some walked in and out between the beasts' legs. And I saw that they were waiting for something.

"'Then he who first came flew from one of the beasts to the other, and sat upon their necks, and put his beak within their ears. And he flew from one to the other and flapped his wings in their faces till the beasts were blinded,

and each believed it was his fellow who attacked him. And they fell to, and fought; they gored one another's sides till the field was red with blood and the ground shook beneath them. The birds sat by and watched; and when the blood flowed they walked round and round. And when the strength of the two beasts was exhausted they fell to earth. Then the birds settled down upon them, and feasted, till their maws were full, and their long bare necks were wet; and they stood with their beaks deep in the entrails of the two dead beasts, and looked out with their keen bright eyes from above them. And he who was king of all plucked out the eyes, and fed on the hearts of the dead beasts. And when his maw was full, so that he could eat no more, he sat on his stone hard by and flapped his great wings.'

" Peter Simon Halket, cry to the white men and women of South Africa: 'You have a goodly land; you and your children's children shall scarce fill it, though you should stretch out your arms to welcome each stranger who

comes to live and labor with you. You are the twin branches of one tree; you are the sons of one mother. Is this goodly land not wide enough for you, that you should rend each other's flesh at the bidding of those who will wet their beaks within both your vitals? Look up, see; they circle in the air above you!'"

Almost Peter Halket started and looked upward; but there was only the black sky of Mashonaland over his head.

The stranger stood silent, looking downward into the fire. Peter Halket half clasped his arms about his knees.

"My master," he cried, "how can I take this message? The Dutchmen of South Africa will not listen to me; they will say I am an Englishman. And the Englishmen will say: 'Who is this fellow who comes preaching peace, peace, peace? Has he not been a year in the country and he has not a share in a single company? Can anything he says be worth hearing? If he were a man of any sense he would

have made five thousand pounds at least.' And they will not listen to me. Give me another labor."

And the stranger said: "Take a message to one man. Find him, whether he sleep or wake, whether he eat or drink; and say to him: 'Where are the souls of the men that you have bought?'

"And if he shall answer you and say: 'I bought no men's souls; the souls that I bought were the souls of dogs,' then ask him this question; say to him, 'Where are the—'

"And if he cry out, 'You lie, you lie! I know what you are going to say. What do I know of envoys? Was I ever afraid of the British Government? It is all a lie! Then question him no further, but say: 'There was a rush-light once. It flickered and flared, and it guttered down, and went out—and no man heeded it; it was only a rush-light.

"'And there was a light once; men set it on high within a lighthouse, that it might yield light to all souls at sea; that afar off they

might see its steady light and find harbor, and escape the rocks.

"'And that light flickered and flared, as it listed. It went this way and it went that; it burnt blue, and green, and red; now it disappeared altogether, and then it burnt up again. And men, far out at sea, kept their eyes fixed where they knew the light should be, saying, "We are safe; the great light will lead us when we near the rocks." And on dark nights men drifted nearer and nearer; and in the stillness of the midnight they struck on the lighthouse rocks and went down at its feet.

"'What, now, shall be done to that light, in that it was not a rush-light; in that it was set on high by the hands of men, and in that men trusted it? Shall it not be put out?'

"And if he shall answer, saying, 'What are men to me? They are fools, all fools! Let them die!' — tell him again this story: 'There was a streamlet once; it burst forth from beneath the snow on a mountain's crown;

and the snow made a cove over it. It ran on pure, and blue, and clear as the sky above it, and the banks of snow made its cradle. Then it came to a spot where the snow ended; and two ways lay before it by which it might journey: one, on the mountain ridges, past rocks and stones, and down long sunlit slopes to the sea; and the other down a chasm. And the stream hesitated; it twirled and purled, and went this way and went that. It *might* have been that it would have forced its way past rocks and ridges, and along mountain slopes, and made a path for itself where no path had been; the banks would have grown green, and the mountain daisy would have grown beside it; and all night the stars would have looked at their faces in it; and down the long sunny slopes the sun would have played on it by day; and the wood-dove would have built her nest in the trees beside it; and singing, singing, always singing, it would have made its way at last to the great sea, whose far-off call all waters hear.

"'But it hesitated. It might have been that, had but some hand been there to move but one stone from its path, it would have forced its way past rocks and ridges, and found its way to the great sea — it might have been! But no hand was there. The streamlet gathered itself together, and (it might be that it was even in its haste to rush onwards to the sea!) — it made one leap into the abyss.

"'The rocks closed over it. Nine hundred fathoms deep, in a still, dark pool it lay; the green lichen hung from the rocks. No sunlight came there, and the stars could not look down at night. The pool lay still and silent. Then, because it was alive, and could not rest, it gathered its strength together; through fallen earth and broken débris it oozed its way silently on; and it crept out in a deep valley; the mountains closed it around. And the streamlet laughed to itself, "Ha, ha! I shall make a great lake here; a sea!" And it oozed, and it oozed, and it filled half the plain. But no lake came, — only a great marsh, — because

there was no way outwards, and the water rotted. The grass died out along its edges; and the trees dropped their leaves and rotted in the water; and the wood-dove, who had built her nest there, flew up to the mountains, because her young ones died. And the toads sat on the stones, and dropped their spittle in the water; and the reeds were yellow that grew along the edge. And at night, a heavy white fog gathered over the water, so that the stars could not see through it; and by day a fine white mist hung over it, and the sunbeams could not play on it. And no man knew that once the marsh had leaped forth clear and blue from under a hood of snow on the mountain's top; aye, and that the turning of one stone might have caused that it had run on and on, and mingled its song with the sea's song forever.' "

The stranger was silent for a while.

Then he said, "Should he answer you and say, 'What do I care! What are coves and mountain tops to me? Gold is real, and the

power to crush men within my hand;' tell him no further.

"But if by some chance he should listen, then say this one thing to him, clearly in the ear, that he may not fail to hear it: 'The morning may break gray, and the mid-day be dark and stormy; but the glory of the evening's sunset may wash out forever the remembrance of the morning's dulness, and the darkness of the noon. So that all men shall say, "Ah, for the beauty of that day!" For the stream that has once descended there is no path upwards: *it is never too late for the soul of a man.*'

"And if he should laugh and say: 'You fool, — a man may re-make himself entirely before twenty, he may re-shape himself before thirty, but after forty he is fixed, shall I, who for forty-three years have sought money and power, seek for anything else now? You want to be Jesus Christ, I suppose! How can I be myself and another man?' Then answer him, 'Deep in the heart of every son of man lies

an angel; but some have their wings folded. Wake yours! He is larger and stronger than another man's; mount up with him!'

"But if he curses you, and says: 'I have eight millions of money, and I care neither for God nor man!' — then make no answer, but stoop and write before him —" The stranger bent down and wrote with his finger in the white ashes of the fire. Peter Halket bent forward, and he saw the two words the stranger had written.

The stranger said, "Say to him: 'Though you should seek to make that name immortal in this land, and should write it in gold dust, and set it with diamonds, and cement it with human blood, shed from the Zambesi to the sea — yet — '" The stranger passed his foot over the words; Peter Halket looked down, and he saw only a bed of smooth white ashes where the name had been.

The stranger said, "And if he should curse yet further, and say, 'There is not one man nor woman in South Africa I cannot buy with my

money! When I have the Transvaal I shall buy God Almighty himself, if I care to!'

"Then say to him this one thing only: '*Thy money perish with thee!*' and leave him."

There was a dead silence for a moment. Then the stranger stretched forth his hand. "Yet, in that leaving him, remember: It is not the act, but the will, which marks the soul of the man. He who has crushed a nation sins no more than he who rejoices in the death throe of the meanest creature. The stagnant pool is not less poisonous drop for drop than the mighty swamp, though its reach be smaller. He who has desired to be and accomplish what this man has been and accomplished, is as this man, though he have lacked the power to perform. Nay, remember this one thing more: Certain sons of God are born on earth, named by men Children of Genius. In early youth each stands at the parting of the way and chooses; he bears his gift for others or for himself. But forget this never, whatever his choice may be, — that there is laid on him a bur-

den that is laid not on others — all space is open to him, and his choice is infinite — and if he falls beneath it, let men weep rather than curse, for he was born a Son of God."

There was silence again. Then Peter Halket clasped his arms about the stranger's feet. "My master," he cried, "I dare not take that message. It is not that men may say, 'Here is Trooper Peter Halket, whom we all know, a man who kept women and shot niggers, turned prophet;' but it is, that it is true. Have I not wished —" and Peter Halket would have poured out all his soul; but the stranger prevented him.

"Peter Simon Halket," he said, "is it the trumpet which gives forth the call to battle, whether it be battered tin or gilded silver, which boots? Is it not the call? What and if I should send my message by a woman or a child, shall truth be less truth because the bearer is despised? Is it the mouth that speaks or the word that is spoken which is eternal? Nevertheless, if you will have it so, go, and

say, 'I, Peter Halket, sinner among you all, who have desired women and gold, who have loved myself and hated my fellow, I—'" The stranger looked down at him, and placed his hand gently on his head. "Peter Simon Halket," he said, "a harder task I give you than any which has been laid upon you. In that small spot where alone on earth your will rules, bring there into being the kingdom to-day. Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you. Walk ever forward, looking not to the right hand or the left. Heed not what men shall say of you. Succor the oppressed; deliver the captive. If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he is athirst, give him drink." A curious warmth and gladness stole over Peter Halket as he knelt; it was as when a little child his mother folded him to her: he saw nothing more about him but a soft bright light. Yet in it he heard a voice cry, "Because thou hast loved mercy — and hated oppression!—"

When Trooper Peter Halket raised himself,

St. Agnes Free L
and
Reading R.
AMSTERD

he saw the figure of the stranger passing from him. He cried, "My Master, let me go with you." But the figure did not turn. And, as it passed into the darkness, it seemed to Peter Halket that the form grew larger and larger; and as it descended the farther side of the koppje, it seemed that for one instant he still saw the head with a pale, white light upon it; then it vanished.

And Trooper Peter Halket sat alone upon the koppje.

II

It was a hot day. The sun poured down its rays over the scattered trees, and stunted bush, and long grass, and over the dried-up river-beds. Far in the blue, so high the eye could scarcely mark them, vultures were flying southward, where forty miles off kraals had been destroyed and two hundred black carcasses were lying in the sun.

Under a group of tall straggling trees among the grass and low scrub, on the banks of an almost dried-up river-bed, a small camp had been pitched.

The party had lost their mules, and pending their recovery had already been there seven days. The three cartloads of provisions they were conveying to the large camp were drawn up under the trees, and had a sail thrown across

them to form a shelter for some of the men; while on the other side of the cleared and open space that formed the camp, a smaller sail was thrown across two poles forming a rough tent; and away to the left, a little cut off from the rest of the camp by some low bushes, was the bell-shaped tent of the Captain, under a tall tree. Before the bell-shaped tent stood a short stunted tree, its thick white stem gnarled and knotted; while two stunted misshapen branches, like arms, stretched out on either side.

Before this tree, up and down, with his gun upon his arm, his head bent, and his eyes fixed on the ground, while the hot sun blazed on his shoulders, walked a man.

Three or four fires were burning about the camp in different parts, — three cooking the mealies and rice which formed the diet of the men, their stock of tinned meats having been exhausted, while the fourth, which was watched by a native boy, contained the more appetizing meal of the Captain.

Most of the men were out of camp, the colored

boys having gone to fetch the mules which had been discovered in the hills a few miles off, and were expected to arrive in the evening; and the white men had gone out to see what game they could bring down with their guns to flavor the mealie pots, or to reconnoitre the country; though all native habitations had been destroyed within a radius of thirty miles, and the land was as bare of black men as a child's hand of hair; and even the beasts seemed to have vanished.

In the shade of the tent, formed of the canvas across two posts, lay three white men, whose work it was to watch the pots and guard the camp.

They were all three Colonial Englishmen, and lay on the ground on their stomachs, passing the time by carrying on a desultory conversation, or taking a few whiffs, slowly, and with care, from their pipes; for tobacco was precious in the camp.

Under some bushes a few yards off lay a huge trooper, whose nationality was uncertain,

St. Agnes Free Library

but who was held to hail from some part of the British Isles, and who had travelled round the world. He was currently reported to have done three years' labor for attempted rape in Australia, but nothing certain was known regarding his antecedents. He had been up on guard half the night, and was now taking his rest lying on his back with his arm thrown over his face; but a slight movement could be noted in his jaw as he slowly chewed a piece of tobacco, and occasionally when he turned it round, the mouth opened, and disclosed two rows of broken yellow stumps set in very red gums.

The three Colonial Englishmen took no notice of him. Two, who were slowly smoking, were of the large and powerful build, and somewhat loose set about the shoulders, which is common among Colonial Europeans of the third generation, whether Dutch or English, and had the placidity and general good temper of expression which commonly marks the Colonial European who grows up beyond the range of the cities. The third was smaller

and more wiry, and of an unusually nervous type, with aquiline nose, and sallow hatchet face, with a somewhat discontented expression. He was holding forth, while his companions smoked and listened.

"Now what I say is this," — he brought his hand down on the red sand. "Here we are with about one-half teaspoon of Dop given us at night, while he has ten empty champagne bottles lying behind his tent. And we have to live on the mealies we 're convoying for the horses, while he has pati and beef, and lives like a lord! It 's all very well for the regulars: they know what they 're in for, and they 've got gentlemen over them, anyhow, and one can stomach anything if you know what kind of a fellow you 've got over you. English officers are gentlemen, anyhow; or if one was under Selous now — "

"Oh, Selous 's a *man!*" broke out the other two, taking their pipes from their mouths.

"Yes; well, that 's what I say. But these fellows, who could n't do as farmers, and

650856

could n't do as shop-keepers, and God knows what else, and their friends in England did n't want to have them, they 're sent out here to boss it over us! It 's a damned shame! Why, I want to know, am n't I as good as any of these fellows who come swelling it about here? Friends got money, I suppose!" He cast his sharp glance over towards the bell tent. "If they gave us real English officers now —"

"Ah!" said the biggest of his companions, who, in spite of his huge form, had something of the simplicity and good-nature of a child in his handsome face; "it 's because you 're not a big enough swell, you know! He 'll be a colonel, or a general, before we 've done with him. I call them all generals or colonels up here; it 's safest, you know: if they 're not that to-day they will be to-morrow!"

This was intended as a joke, and in that hot weather, and in that dull world, anything was good enough to laugh at. The third man smiled, but the first speaker remained serious.

"I only know this," he said, — "I 'd teach

these fellows a lesson if any one belonging to me had been among the people they left to be murdered here while they went gallivanting to the Transvaal. If my mother or sister had been killed here, I 'd have taken a pistol and blown out the brains of the great Panjandrum, and the little ones after him. Fine administration of a country, this, to invite people to come in and live here, and then take every fighting man out of the country on a gold-hunting marauding expedition to the Transvaal, and leave us to face the bitter end! I look upon every man and woman who was killed here as murdered by the Chartered Company."

"Well, Jameson only did what he was told. He had to obey orders like the rest of us. He did n't make the plan, and he 's got the punishment."

"What business had he to listen? What 's all this fine administration they talk of? It 's six years since I came to this country, and I 've worked like a nigger ever since I came, and what have I, or any men who 've worked hard

at real, honest farming, got for it? Everything in the land is given away for the benefit of a few big folks over the water or swells out here. If England took over the Chartered Company to-morrow, what would she find? Everything of value in the land given over to private concessionaires — they 'll line their pockets if the whole land goes to pot! It 'll be the jackals eating all the flesh off the horse's bones, and calling the lion in to lick the bones."

"Oh, you wait a bit, and you 'll be squared," said the handsome man. "I 've been here five years and had lots of promises, though I have n't got anything else yet; but I expect it to come some day, so I keep my mouth shut! If they asked me to sign a paper, that Mr. Over-the-Way" — he nodded towards the bell tent — "never got drunk, or did n't know how to swear, I 'd sign it, if there was a good dose of squaring to come after it. I could stand a good lot of that sort of thing — squaring — if it would only come my way."

The men laughed in a dreary sort of way,

and the third man, who had not spoken yet, rolled round onto his back, and took the pipe from his mouth.

"I tell you what," said the keen man, "those of us up here who have got a bit of land and are trying honestly and fairly to work, are getting pretty sick of this humbugging fighting. If we 'd had a few men like the Curries and Bowkers of the old days up here from the first, all this would never have happened. And there 's no knowing when a reason won't turn up for keeping the bloody thing on or stopping it off for a time, to break out just when one 's settled down to work. It 's a damned convenient thing to have a war like this to turn on and off."

Slowly the third man keeled round onto his stomach again. "*Let resignation wait. We fight the Matabele again to-morrow,*" he said sententiously.

A low titter ran round the group. Even the man under the bushes, though his eyes were still closed and his arm across his face, let his

mouth relax a little, and showed his yellow teeth.

"I 'm always expecting," said the big handsome man, "to have a paper come round signed by all the nigger chiefs, saying how much they love the B. S. A. Company, and how glad they are the Panjandrum has got them, and how awfully good he is to them; and they 're going to subscribe to the brazen statue. There 's nothing a man can't be squared to do."

The third man lay on his back again, lazily examining his hand, which he held above his face. "What 's that in the Bible," he said slowly, "about the statue whose thighs and belly were of brass, and its feet of mud?"

"I don't know much about the Bible," said the keen man; "I 'm going to see if my pot is n't boiling over. Won't yours burn?"

"No, I asked the Captain's boy to keep an eye on it; but I expect he won't. Do you put the rice in with the mealies?"

"Got to; I 've got no other pot. And the

fellows don't object. It 's a tasty variety, you know!"

The keen-faced man slouched away across the square to where his fire burned; and presently the other man rose and went, either to look at his own pot or sleep under the carts; and the large Colonial man was left alone. His fire was burning satisfactorily about fifty feet off, and he folded his arms on the ground and rested his forehead on them, and watched lazily the little black ants that ran about in the red sand, just under his nose.

A great stillness settled down on the camp. Now and again a stick cracked in the fires, and the cicadas cried aloud in the tree stems; but, except where the solitary paced up and down before the little flat-topped tree in front of the Captain's tent, not a creature stirred in the whole camp; and the snores of the trooper under the bushes might be heard half across the camp.

The intense mid-day heat had settled down.

At last there was the sound of some one

breaking through the long grass and bushes which had only been removed for a few feet round the camp, and the figure of a man emerged, bearing in one hand a gun, and in the other a bird which he had shot. He was evidently an Englishman, and not long from Europe, by the bloom of the skin, which was perceptible in spite of the superficial tan. His face was at the moment flushed with heat; but the clear blue eyes and delicate features lost none of their sensitive refinement.

He came up to the Colonial, and dropped the bird before him. "That is all I've got," he said.

He threw himself also down on the ground, and put his gun under the loose flap of the tent.

The Colonial raised his head; and without taking his elbows from the ground, took up the bird. "I 'll put it into the pot; it 'll give it the flavor of something except weevily mealies," he said, and fell to plucking it.

The Englishman took his hat off, and lifted the fine damp hair from his forehead.

"Knocked up, eh?" said the Colonial, glancing kindly up at him. "I've a few drops in my flask still."

"Oh, no, I can stand it well enough. It's only a little warm." He gave a slight cough, and laid his head down sideways on his arm. His eyes watched mechanically the Colonial's manipulation of the bird. He had left England to escape phthisis; and he had gone to Mashonaland because it was a place where he could earn an open-air living, and save his parents from the burden of his support.

"What's Halket doing over there?" he asked suddenly, raising his head.

"Were n't you here this morning?" asked the Colonial. "Did n't you know they'd had a devil of a row?"

"Who?" asked the Englishman, half raising himself on his elbows.

"Halket and the Captain." The Colonial paused in the plucking. "My God, you never saw anything like it!"

The Englishman sat upright now, and looked

keenly over the bushes where Halket's bent head might be seen as he paced to and fro.

"What's he doing out there in this blazing sun?"

"He's on guard," said the Colonial. "I thought you were here when it happened. It's the best thing I ever saw or heard of in my whole life!" He rolled half over on his side and laughed at the remembrance. "You see, some of the men went down into the river, to look for fresh pools of water, and they found a nigger, hidden away in a hole in the bank, not five hundred yards from here! They found the bloody rascal by a little path he tramped down to the water, trodden hard, just like a porcupine's walk. They got him in the hole like an aard-vark,[1] with a bush over the mouth, so you could n't see it. He'd evidently been there a long time; the floor was full of fish bones he'd caught in the pool, and a bit of root like a stick half gnawed through. He'd been potted, and got two bullet wounds in the thigh, but he could

[1] Aard-vark, the great ant-eater.

walk already. It 's evident he was just waiting till we were gone, to clear off after his people. He 'd got that beastly scurvy look a nigger gets when he has n't had anything to eat for a long time.

"Well, they hauled him up before the Captain, of course; and he blew and swore, and said the nigger was a spy, and was to be hanged to-morrow; he 'd hang him to-night, only the big troop might catch us up this evening, so he 'd wait to hear what the Colonel said; but if they did n't come he 'd hang him first thing to-morrow morning, or have him shot, as sure as the sun rose. He made the fellows tie him up to that little tree before his tent, with riems[1] round his legs, and riems round his waist, and a riem round his neck."

"What did the native say?" asked the Englishman.

"Oh, he did n't say anything. There was n't a soul in the camp could have understood him

[1] A "riem" is a rope of undressed leather universally used in South Africa.

if he had. The colored boys don't know his language. I expect he 's one of those bloody fellows we hit the day we cleared the bush out yonder; but how he got down that bank with his leg in the state it must have been, I don't know. He did n't try to fight when they caught him; just stared in front of him — fright, I suppose. He must have been a big strapping devil before he was taken down.

"Well, I tell you, we 'd just got him fixed up, and the Captain was just going into his tent to have a drink, and we chaps were all standing round, when up steps Halket, right before the Captain, and pulls his front lock — you know the way he has? Oh, my God, my God, if you could have seen it! I 'll never forget it to my dying day!" The Colonial seemed bursting with internal laughter. "He begins, 'Sir, may I speak to you?' in a formal kind of way, like a fellow introducing a deputation; and then all of a sudden he starts off — oh, my God, you never heard such a thing! It was like a boy in Sunday-school saying up a piece of Scripture

he 's learnt by heart, and got all ready beforehand, and he 's not going to be stopped till he gets to the end of it."

"What did he say?" asked the Englishman.

"Oh, he started, How did we know this nigger was a spy at all; it would be a terrible thing to kill him if we were n't quite sure; perhaps he was hiding there because he was wounded. And then he broke out that, after all, these niggers were men fighting for their country; we would fight against the French if they came and took England from us; and the niggers were brave men, 'please, sir,' — every five minutes he 'd pull his forelock, and say 'please, sir!' — and if we have to fight against them we ought to remember they 're fighting for freedom; we should n't shoot wounded prisoners when they were black if we would n't shoot them if they were white! And then he broke out pure unmitigated Exeter Hall! You never heard anything like it! All men were brothers, and God loved a black man as well as a white. Mashonas and Matabele were poor ignorant folk,

and we had to take care of them. And then he started out that we ought to let this man go; we ought to give him food for the road, and tell him to go back to his people, and tell them we had n't come to take their land, but to teach them and love them. 'It's hard to love a nigger, Captain, but we must try it; we must try it!' And every five minutes he'd break out with, 'And I think this is a man I know, Captain; I'm not sure, but I think he comes from up Lo Magundis way!' — as if any born devil cared whether a bloody nigger came from Lo Magundis or anywhere else! I'm sure he said it fifteen times. And then he broke out, 'I don't mean that I'm better than you or anybody else, Captain; I'm as bad a man as any in camp, and I know it.' And off he started, telling us all the sins he'd ever committed; and he kept on: 'I'm an unlearn'd ignorant man, Captain; but I must stand by this nigger; he's got no one else!' And then he says: 'If you let me take him up to Lo Magundis, sir, I'm not afraid; and I'll tell the people there that it's not their land and their

women that we want, it's them to be our brothers, and love us. If you 'll only let me go, sir, I 'll go and make peace; give the man to me, sir! '" The Colonial shook with laughter.

"What did the Captain say?" asked the Englishman.

"The Captain! Well, you know the smallest thing sets him off swearing all round the world — but he just stood there, with his arms hanging down at each side of him, and his eyes staring, and his face getting redder and redder: and all he could say was, 'My Gawd! My Gawd!' I thought he 'd burst. And Halket stood there, looking straight in front of him, as though he did n't see a soul of us all there."

"What did the Captain do?"

"Oh, as soon as Halket turned away he started swearing, but he got the tail of one oath hooked on to the head of another. It was nearly as good as Halket himself. And when he 'd finished and got sane a bit, he said Halket

was to walk up and down there all day and keep watch on the nigger. And he gave orders that if the big troop did n't come up to-night, that he was to be potted first thing in the morning, and that Halket was to shoot him."

The Englishman started; "What did Halket say?"

"Nothing. He 's been walking there with his gun all day."

The Englishman watched with his clear eyes the spot where Halket's head appeared and disappeared.

"Is the nigger hanging there now?"

"Yes. The Captain said no one was to go near him, or give him anything to eat or drink all day; but—" the Colonial glanced round where the trooper lay under the bushes, and then lowering his voice, added, "this morning, a couple of hours ago, Halket sent the Captain's colored boy to ask me for a drink of water. I thought it was for Halket himself, and the poor devil must be hot walking there in the sun, so I sent him the water out of my canvas

bag. I went along afterwards to see what had become of my mug; the boy had gone, and there, straight in front of the Captain's tent, before the very door, was Halket letting that bloody nigger drink out of my mug. The riem was so tight round his neck he could n't drink but slowly, and there was Halket holding it up to him! If the Captain had looked out! W—h—e—w! I would n't have been Halket!"

"Do you think he will try to make Halket do it?" asked the Englishman.

"Of course he will. He 's the Devil in; and Halket had better not make a fuss about it, or it 'll be the worse for him."

"His time 's up to-morrow evening!"

"Yes, but not to-morrow morning. And I would n't make a row about it if I was Halket. It does n't do to fall out with the authorities here. What 's one nigger more or less? He 'll get shot some other way or die of hunger, if we don't do it."

"It 's hardly sport to shoot a man tied up

neck and legs," said the Englishman, his finely-drawn eyebrows contracting and expanding a little.

"Oh, they don't feel, these niggers, not as we should, you know. I've seen a man going to be shot, looking full at the guns, and falling like that! — without a sound. They've no feeling, these niggers; I don't suppose they care much whether they live or die, — not as we should, you know."

The Englishman's eyes were still fixed on the bushes, behind which Halket's head appeared and disappeared.

"They have no right to order Halket to do it — and he will *not* do it!" said the Englishman, slowly.

"You're not going to be such a fool as to step in, are you?" said the Colonial, looking curiously at him. "It does n't pay. I've made up my mind never to speak, whatever happens. What's the good? Suppose one were to make a complaint now about this affair with Halket; if he's made to shoot the nigger against his

will, what would come of it? There 'd be half a dozen fellows here squared to say what headquarters wanted — not to speak of a fellow like that," — turning his thumb in the direction of the sleeping trooper, — "who are paid to watch. I believe he reports on the Captain himself to the big headquarters. And all one's wires are edited before they go down; only what the company wants to go, go through. There are many downright good fellows in this lot; but how many of us are there, do you think, who could throw away all chance of ever making anything in Mashonaland, for the sake of standing by Halket, even if he had a real row with the company? I 've a great liking for Halket myself; he 's a real good fellow, and he 's done me many a good turn — took my watch only last night, because I was off color; I 'd do anything for him in reason. But, I say this flatly, — I could n't and would n't fly in the face of the authorities for him or any one else. I 've my own girl waiting for me down in the Colony, and she 's been waiting for me these

AMSTERDAM
Cor. 56th Street

five years. And whether I 'm able to marry her or not depends on how I stand with the company: and I say, flatly, I 'm not going to fall out with it. I came here to make money; and I mean to make it! If other people like to run their heads against stone walls, let them; but they must n't expect me to follow them. This is n't a country where a man can say what he thinks."

The Englishman rested his elbows on the ground. "And the Union Jack is supposed to be flying over us."

"Yes, with a black bar across it for the company," laughed the Colonial.

"Do you ever have the nightmare?" asked the Englishman, suddenly.

"I? Oh, yes, sometimes" — he looked curiously at his companion — "when I 've eaten too much I get it."

"I always have it since I came up here," said the Englishman. "It is that a vast world is resting on me, — a whole globe; and I am a midge beneath it. I try to raise it, and I can-

not. So I lie still under it — and let it crush me!"

"It 's curious you should have the nightmare so up here," said the Colonial, — "one gets so little to eat."

There was a silence; he was picking the little fine feathers from the bird, and the Englishman was watching the ants.

"Mind you," the Colonial said at last, "I don't say that in this case the Captain was to blame; Halket made an awful ass of himself. He 's never been quite right since that time he got lost, and spent the night out on the koppje. When we found him in the morning he was in a kind of dead sleep; we could n't wake him; yet it was n't cold enough for him to have been frozen. He 's never been the same man since — queer, you know; giving his rations away to the colored boys, and letting the other fellows have his dot of brandy at night; and keeping himself sort of apart to himself, you know. The other fellows think he 's got a touch of fever on, caught wander-

ing about in the long grass that day. But I don't think it's that; I think it's being alone in the veld that 's got hold of him. Man, have you ever been out like that, alone in the veld, night and day, and not a soul to speak to? I have; and I tell you if I'd been left there three days longer I'd have gone mad or turned religious. Man, it's the nights, with the stars up above you, and the dead still all around. And you think, and think, and think! You remember all kinds of things you've never thought of for years and years. I used to talk to myself at last, and make believe it was another man. I was out seven days; and he was only out one night. But I think it's the loneliness that got hold of him. Man, those stars are awful; and that stillness that comes towards morning!" He stood up. "It's a great pity, because he's as good a fellow as ever was. But perhaps he'll come all right."

He walked away towards the pot with the bird in his hand. When he had gone the

Englishman turned round onto his back, and lay with his arm across his forehead.

High, high up, between the straggling branches of the tree, in the clear, blue African sky above him, he could see the vultures flying southward.

. . . . . .

That evening the men sat eating their suppers round the fires. The large troop had not come up, and the mules had been brought in; and they were to make a start early the next morning.

Halket was released from his duty, and had come up, and lain down a little in the background of the group who gathered round their fire.

The Colonial and the Englishman had given orders to all the men of their "mess" that Halket was to be left in quiet, and no questions were to be asked him; and the men, fearing the Colonial's size and the Englishman's nerve, left him in peace. The men laughed and chatted round the fire, while the big

Colonial ladled out the mealies and rice into tin plates, and passed them round to the men. Presently he passed one to Halket, who lay half behind him, leaning on his elbow. For a while Halket ate nothing, then he took a few mouthfuls, and again lay on his elbow.

"You are eating nothing, Halket," said the Englishman, cheerily, looking back.

"I am not hungry now," he said. After a while he took out his red handkerchief, and emptied carefully into it the contents of the plate, and tied it up into a bundle. He set it beside him on the ground, and again lay on his elbow.

"You won't come nearer to the fire, Halket?" asked the Englishman.

"No, thank you; the night is warm."

After a while Peter Halket took out from his belt a small hunting-knife, with a rough, wooden handle. A small flat stone lay near him, and he passed the blade slowly up and down on it, now and then taking it up, and feeling the edge with his finger. After a while

he put it back in his belt, and rose slowly, taking up his small bundle, and walked away to the tent.

"He's had a pretty stiff day," said the Colonial. "I expect he's glad enough to turn in."

Then all the men round the fire chatted freely over his concerns. Would the Captain stick to his word to-morrow? Was Halket going to do it? Had the Captain any right to tell one man off for the work, instead of letting them fire a volley? One man said he would do it gladly in Halket's place if told off; why had he made such a fool of himself? So they chatted till nine o'clock, when the Englishman and the Colonial left to turn in. They found Halket asleep, close to the side of the tent, with his face turned to the canvas. And they lay down quietly that they might not disturb him.

At ten o'clock all the camp was asleep, excepting the two men told off to keep guard, who paced from one end of the camp to the

other to keep themselves awake, or stood chatting by the large fire, which still burned at one end.

In the Captain's tent a light was kept burning all night, which shone through the thin canvas sides and shed light on the ground about; but, for the rest, the camp was dead and still.

By half-past one the moon had gone down, and there was left only a blaze of stars in the great African sky.

Then Peter Halket rose up; softly he lifted the canvas and crept out. On the side farthest from the camp he stood upright. On his arm was tied his red handkerchief with its contents. For a moment he glanced up at the galaxy of stars over him; then he stepped into the long grass, and made his way in a direction opposite to that in which the camp lay. But after a short while he turned, and made his way down into the river-bed. He walked in it for a while. Then, after a time, he sat down upon the bank and took off his heavy boots, and

threw them into the grass at the side. Then softly, on tip-toe, he followed the little foot-path that the men had trodden going down to the river for water. It led straight up to the Captain's tent, and the little flat-topped tree, with its white stem, and its two gnarled branches spread out on either side. When he was within forty paces of it he paused. Far over the other side of the camp the two men who were on guard stood chatting by the fire. A dead stillness was over the rest of the camp. The light through the walls of the Captain's tent made all clear at the stem of the little tree; but there was no sound of movement within.

For a moment Peter Halket stood motionless; then he walked up to the tree. The black man hung against the white stem, so closely bound to it that they seemed one. His hands were tied to his sides, and his head drooped on his breast. His eyes were closed, and his limbs, which had once been those of a powerful man, had fallen away, making the

joints stand out. The wool on his head was wild and thick with neglect, and stood out roughly in long strands; and his skin was rough with want and exposure.

The riems had cut a little into his ankles, and a small flow of blood had made the ground below his feet dark.

Peter Halket looked up at him: the man seemed dead. He touched him softly on the arm, then shook it slightly.

The man opened his eyes slowly, without raising his head, and looked at Peter from under his weary eyebrows. Except that they moved, they might have been the eyes of a dead thing.

Peter put up his fingers to his own lips—"Hus—h! hus—h!" he said.

The man hung torpid, still looking at Peter.

Quickly Peter Halket knelt down, and took the knife from his belt. In an instant the riems that bound the feet were cut through; in another, he had cut the riems from the waist and neck. The riems dropped to the ground from the arms, and the man stood free. Like

a dazed dumb creature he stood, with his head still down, eyeing Peter.

Instantly Peter slipped the red bundle from his arm into the man's passive hand.

"Ari-tsemaia! Hamba! Loup! Go!" whispered Peter Halket, using a word from each African language he knew. But the black man still stood motionless, looking at him as one paralyzed.

"Hamba! Sucka! Go!" he whispered, motioning with his hand.

In an instant a gleam of intelligence shot across the face, then a wild transport. Without a word, without a sound, as the tiger leaps when the wild dogs are on it, with one long, smooth spring, as though unwounded and unhurt, he turned and disappeared into the grass. It closed behind him; but as he went the twigs and leaves cracked under his tread.

The Captain threw back the door of his tent.

"Who is there?" he cried.

Peter Halket stood below the tree with the knife in his hand.

The noise roused the whole camp; the men on guard came running, guns were fired, and the half-sleeping men came rushing, grasping their weapons. There was the sound of firing at the little tree; and the cry went round the camp, "The Mashonas are releasing the spy!"

When the men got to the Captain's tent they saw that the nigger was gone, and Peter Halket was lying on his face at the foot of the tree, with his head turned towards the Captain's door.

There was a wild confusion of voices. "How many were there?" — "Where have they gone to now?" — "They 've shot Peter Halket!" — "The Captain saw them do it." — "Stand ready, they may come back any time!"

When the Englishman came, the other men, who knew he had been a medical student, made way for him. He knelt down by Peter Halket.

"He 's dead," he said quietly.

When they had turned him over, the Colonial knelt down on the other side, with a little hand-lamp in his hand.

"What are you fellows fooling about here for?" cried the Captain. "Do you suppose it's any use looking for footmarks after all this tramping? Go, guard the camp on all sides!"

"I will send four colored boys," he said to the Englishman and the Colonial, "to dig the grave. You'd better bury him at once; there's no use waiting. We start first thing in the morning."

When they were alone the Englishman uncovered Peter Halket's breast. There was one small wound just under the left bosom, and one on the crown of the head, which must have been made after he had fallen down.

"Strange, is n't it, what he can have been doing here?" said the Colonial. "A small wound, is n't it?"

"A pistol shot," said the Englishman, closing the bosom.

"A pistol —"

The Englishman looked up at him with a keen light in his eye.

"I told you he would not kill that nigger. See — here — " He took up the knife which had fallen from Peter Halket's grasp, and fitted it into a piece of the cut leather that lay on the earth.

"But you don't think — " The Colonial stared at him with wide-open eyes; then he glanced round at the Captain's tent.

"Yes, I think that. Go and fetch his great-coat; we 'll put him in it. If it is no use talking while a man is alive, it is no use talking when he is dead!"

They brought his greatcoat, and they looked in the pockets to see if there was anything which might show where he had come from or who his friends were. But there was nothing in the pockets except an empty flask, and a leathern purse with *2s* in, and a little hand-made two-pointed cap.

So they wrapped Peter Halket up in his great-coat, and put the little cap on his head.

And one hour after Peter Halket had stood outside the tent, looking up, he was lying under

the little tree, with the red sand trodden down over him, in which a black man's and a white man's blood were mingled.

All the rest of the night the men sat up round the fires, discussing what had happened, dreading an attack.

But the Englishman and the Colonial went to their tent, to lie down.

"Do you think they will make any inquiries?" asked the Colonial.

"Why should they? His time will be up to-morrow."

"Are you going to say anything?"

"What is the use?"

They lay in the dark for an hour, and heard the men chatting outside.

"Do you believe in a God?" said the Englishman, suddenly.

The Colonial started. "Of course I do!"

"I used to," said the Englishman. "I do not believe in your God, but I believe in something greater than I could understand, which

St. Agnes Free Library
Reading Room,
AMSTERDAM AVE.
cor. 68th street.

The.... Story of an African Farm.

A Novel. By OLIVE SCHREINER, author of "Dream Life and Real Life," "Dreams," "Trooper Peter Halket," etc. 16mo. Cloth. 60 cents.

It is written with so constant an intensity of passionate feeling, with so much sincerity and depth of thought, with such a terrible realism in details, with so much sympathy and high imagination in its broader aspects, and finally with such a tense power, as of quivering muscles, that the reader, at once repelled and fascinated, cannot lay the book down until he has turned the last page. — *Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"The Story of an African Farm," by Ralph Iron (Olive Schreiner), is one of those books which are remarkable because they voice with power the passionate characteristics of the age in which they are written. It is in the first place a graphic picture of life in a South African colony; but even its fidelity to this novel phase of existence is of far less importance than its passionate earnestness, its intense emotion, its profound sympathy with the struggle of a mind naturally devout with the restless unfaith of the time. The reader is stirred so deeply that it is hard to say whether what he feels is pain or pleasure, only that he cannot shake off the hold of the book's fascination. It is one of the most emotional of recent novels, and not to read it is to miss a profound sensation. — *The Courier.*

There is power of a peculiar sort in this little volume of sketches of farm life among the Boers in South Africa. Each of the characters has a striking individuality, and the descriptions of the manner of life they lead have so much of the color of reality, that they must rest upon a basis of actual experience. The contrast of types is sharply accentuated, and the development of character is cleverly indicated. The book, in fact, is not so much a story as it is a study of character as affected by peculiar surroundings. Yet a strange fascination attaches to the fortunes of the headstrong young English girl, Lyndall, whose singular career and pathetic fate supply some of the most effective pages in the book. There is humor of a grim sort, too, in the picture of the hypocritical adventurer, Bonaparte Blenkins. — *Book Buyer.*

"The Story of an African Farm" is in many ways a remarkable book. Of downright power, yet written with poetic delicacy of touch, as absolutely original in method and treatment as its scenes are novel and its people new, it throws itself across the level of ordinary fiction like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. In its structure the romance, as its author calls it, is as intricate as a spiders' web, and as full of surprises as if one of its objects was to lure the reader of light literature into the very heart of a psychological jungle ere he suspected whither his steps were tending. — *The Critic.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,

BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers' Publications.

Dream Life and Real Life.

A Little African Story.

By OLIVE SCHREINER,

AUTHOR OF "DREAMS" AND "THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM."

16mo. Half cloth. 60 cents.

These are veritable poems in prose that Olive Schreiner has brought together. With her the theme is ever the martyrdom, the self-sacrifice and the aspirations of woman; and no writer has expressed these qualities with deeper profundity of pathos or with keener insight into the motives that govern the elemental impulses of the human heart. To read the three little stories in this book is to touch close upon the mysteries of love and fate and to behold the workings of tragedies that are acted in the soul. *The Beacon.*

Three small gems are the only contents of this literary casket; and yet they reflect so clearly the blending of reality and ideality, and are so perfectly polished with artistic handling, that the reader is quite content with the three. It is a book to be read and enjoyed. — *Public Opinion.*

There is a peculiar charm about all of these stories that quite escapes the cursory reader. It is as evasive as the fragrance of the violet, and equally difficult to analyze. The philosophy is so subtle, the poetry so delicate, that the fascination grows upon one and defies description. With style that is well nigh classic in its simplicity Miss Schreiner excites our emotions and gently stimulates our imagination. — *The Budget.*

All the sketches reveal originality of treatment, but the first one is a characteristically pathetic reproduction of child-life under exceptional circumstances, that will bring tears to many eyes. — *Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the price by the Publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers' Publications.

Lazy Tours ∴ ∴

In Spain and Elsewhere.

By LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON,

Author of "In the Garden of Dreams," "Swallow Flights," "Random Rambles," etc.

12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH OPINIONS OF "LAZY TOURS."

Mrs. Chandler Moulton's chapters of travel on the European continent are *charmingly chatty*. There is a literary flavour about them which reveals the accomplished woman of letters under all the guise of a lazy tourist. *Acute and discriminating art criticisms, apt personal allusions, and literary illustrations come in upon every page.* Geneva is the more interesting to Mrs. Moulton because near there is the Maison Diodati, where Byron and Shelley lived for a time, and where Mrs. Shelley wrote "Frankenstein"; a visit to Florence naturally calls forth loving references to the Brownings; a sojourn on the Yorkshire moors suggests "Jane Eyre" and Charlotte Brontë. These "Lazy Tours" are of value not only as a record of travel in pursuit of pleasure and health, but also as reflecting something of the writer's very charming personality. *It is delightful to attend to the impressions of so cultured an observer. — From the Daily Mail, London.*

The author gives us her impressions with much brightness and vivacity. She seeks less to inform than to interest; and in interesting she thoroughly succeeds. These "Lazy Tours," in fact, are eminently the work of a clever and cultivated woman. — *Daily Globe, London.*

Vivid and imaginative sketches of places and people render Mrs. Moulton's "Lazy Tours" a pleasant book into which to dip at random. The book reveals mind, as well as mood; for Mrs. Moulton has ideas and the courage of them, and they leap to light in artistic criticism, and sometimes in subtle appreciation of much more than the mere pageants of life. . . . These Lazy Tours are recorded with a picturesque and cultured pen, and a fresh audacity of social judgment. — *The Speaker, London.*

The author of "Lazy Tours" is a well-known American writer; and these essays are brightly written and entertaining accounts of tours in Spain, Italy, and Germany. — *The Times, London.*

Many are the women-writers who crowd our shelves with unquickened pages, but Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is not of these. Her "Lazy

Messrs. Roberts Brothers' Publications.

Life of Her Majesty . . . .

QUEEN VICTORIA.

BY

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

12mo. Cloth. Portrait. Price, $1.25.

In writing her "*Life* of Queen Victoria" the author has very wisely refrained from any attempt to narrate, even in outline, the history of the salient events of the Victorian era. She has concerned herself chiefly with what she calls the formative influences that have helped to develop the character of Queen Victoria, and have largely determined her position as a woman, and her career as a sovereign. Even in treating the political and personal events of Queen Victoria's later reign, Mrs. Fawcett has selected and dwelt upon those which serve to illustrate the character of the queen and her understanding of her responsibilities as a ruler. The tone of the biography is naturally laudatory, — it could not well be otherwise, — but in its portrayal of a sympathetic, considerate, and unpretentious nature it keeps well within the limits of that impartial spirit which should always animate a biographer. The book is exceedingly readable, because it presents the leading events in the queen's career in an orderly and definite way, and it is moreover very gracefully written. Selections from contemporary memoirs and from the queen's own correspondence and diary are judiciously used, and help to give animation to the narrative. The book has a fine frontispiece portrait from a recent photograph of the queen, and is provided with a chronological table and index. — *The Beacon.*

Roberts Brothers, Boston, publish in a volume of about two hundred and fifty pages Millicent Fawcett's useful and instructive life of Queen Victoria, in whom, the author conceives, modern constitutional government has found more support and development than in any other royal person. Aided by the queen's sagacity and devotion to duty, that phase of human polity has been created, in the author's opinion. And this theory is well developed in the chapters of the book which give the childhood and education of Victoria; her accession to the throne; the mingling of politics and love which followed; the leaning in difficult affairs of state upon her young German husband, without alienating her loyal and faithful ministers; the loss of that husband at the difficult time of the American Civil War, in which he showed himself a friend of the North; the queen's retirement from society in consequence, and her quiet life ever since, while always ready for her duties as queen and Empress of India. The home life of the royal pair, and later, of the queen alone, at Balmoral and Osborne, and her more stately residences in London and at Windsor, takes up several chapters of exceptional interest. Chapter IX. is entitled "The Nursery," and its duties alone would have engrossed most women; but the queen has been active for more than fifty years in large affairs of peace and war, and shown excellent judgment and conduct through them all. There are portraits of Her Majesty taken in 1835, and again by photograph in later years. — *Brooklyn Eagle.*

One of the special charms of the book is that it is more personal than political, — that it gives us the always to be desired insight into the home and the domestic life of one who lives so much in the glare and glamour of publicity. — *Advertiser.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

A STRANGE CAREER.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JOHN GLADWYN JEBB.

BY HIS WIDOW.

With an Introduction by H. RIDER HAGGARD, and a portrait of Mr. Jebb. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

A remarkable romance of modern life. — *Daily Chronicle.*

Exciting to a degree. — *Black and White.*

Full of breathless interest. — *Times.*

Reads like fiction. — *Daily Graphic.*

Pages which will hold their readers fast to the very end. — *Graphic.*

A better told and more marvellous narrative of a real life was never put into the covers of a small octavo volume. — *To-Day.*

As fascinating as any romance. . . . The book is of the most entrancing interest. — *St. James's Budget.*

Those who love stories of adventure will find a volume to their taste in the "Life and Adventures of John Gladwyn Jebb," just published, and to which an introduction is furnished by Rider Haggard. The latter says that rarely, if ever, in this nineteenth century, has a man lived so strange and varied an existence as did Mr. Jebb. From the time that he came to manhood he was a wanderer; and how he survived the many perils of his daily life is certainly a mystery. . . . The strange and remarkable adventures of which we have an account in this volume were in Guatemala, Brazil, in our own far West with the Indians on the plains, in mining camps in Colorado and California, in Texas, in Cuba and Mexico, where occurred the search for Montezuma's, or rather Guatemoc's treasure, to which Mr. Haggard believes that Mr. Jebb held the key, but which through his death is now forever lost. The story is one of thrilling interest from beginning to end, the story of a born adventurer, unselfish, sanguine, romantic, of a man too mystical and poetic in his nature for this prosaic nineteenth century, but who, as a crusader or a knight errant, would have won distinguished success. The volume is a notable addition to the literature of adventure. — *Boston Advertiser.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S WORKS.

TRAVELS WITH A DONKEY IN THE CÉVENNES.

With a Frontispiece Illustration by WALTER CRANE. (Paper cover, 50 cents.) 16mo. $1.00.

Mr. Stevenson's journey in the Cévennes is a bright and amusing book for summer reading. The author set out alone, on foot, for a twelve days' journey over the mountains, with a donkey to carry his luggage. He was deplorably ignorant, neither knowing how to pack his load nor drive his donkey; and his early experience forms a ridiculous record of disaster. — *Providence Journal.*

AN INLAND VOYAGE. 16mo. $1.00.

Unlike Captain Macgregor, of "Rob Roy" fame, Mr. Stevenson does not make canoeing itself his main theme, but delights in charming bits of description that, in their close attention to picturesque detail, remind one of the work of a skilled "genre" painter. Nor does he hesitate, from time to time, to diverge altogether from his immediate subject, and to indulge in a strain of gently humorous reflection that furnishes some of the pleasantest passages of the book. . . . In a modest and quiet way, Mr. Stevenson's book is one of the very best of the year for summer reading. The volume has a very neat design for the cover, with a fanciful picture of the "Arethusa" and "Cigarette," the canoes of the author and his companion. — *Good Literature.*

THE SILVERADO SQUATTERS. With a Frontispiece by WALTER CRANE. 16mo. $1.00.

Mr. Stevenson is an invalid, and in search of health he went to Mount Saint Helena, in California, and high up in its sides took possession of a miner's cabin fast falling to ruin, — one of the few remnants of the abandoned mining village of Silverado. There, with his wife and a single servant, considerable time was spent. The interest of the book centred in the graphic style and keen observation of the author. He has the power of describing places and characters with such vividness that you seem to have made personal acquaintance with both. . . . Mr. Stevenson's racy narrative brings many phases of life upon the western coast before one with striking power and captivating grace. — *New York World.*

TREASURE ISLAND. A Story of Pirates and the Spanish Main. With 28 Illustrations. 12mo. (Paper covers, 50 cents.) $1.25. Cheaper edition. 16mo. $1.00.

At a time when the books of Mayne Reid, Ballantyne, and Kingston are taking their places on the shelves to which well-thumbed volumes are relegated, it will be with especial delight that boy readers welcome a new writer in the literature of adventure. In "Treasure Island," Robert Louis Stevenson takes a new departure, and writes one of the jolliest, most readable, wide-awake tales of sea life that have set the blood tingling in the veins of the boys of at least the present generation. It is decidedly of the exciting order of stories, yet not of the unhealthily sensational. It details the stirring adventures of an English crew in their search for the immense treasure secreted by a pirate captain, and it certainly has not a dull page in it. Yet the author has contrived to keep the sympathy on the side of virtue and honesty, and throw upon the pirates that odium and detestation which their nefarious courses deserve; and the book is one heartily to be commended to any sturdy, wholesome lad who is fond of the smell of the brine and the tang of sailor speech in his reading. — *Boston Courier.*

PRINCE OTTO. A Romance. 16mo. $1.00.

Whatever Mr. Stevenson writes is sure to be interesting and even absorbing; and to this "Prince Otto" is no exception. It is a graceful and unusual romance, full of surprises, full of that individuality which is so charming in every page this author has published, and so unhackneyed that one knows not what to expect from any one paragraph to the next. — *Boston Courier.*

Sold everywhere. Postpaid by Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

By the author of "The Story of an African Farm."

DREAMS.

BY OLIVE SCHREINER.

16mo. Cloth. Portrait of the Author. Price, $0.60.

Any one who has read "The Story of an African Farm" will need no urging to read Olive Schreiner's "Dreams." It is a collection of allegories of life, as vividly condensed as tales by Maupassant or Coppee, but each opening up a long vista to the imagination. Many of the problems which were outlined in the African romance are dealt with here. In fact, these allegories remind one of an author's commonplace book. Miss Schreiner had thought much and deeply of the mysteries of human life before she poured out her doubts and longings in the African story, and in these dreams we may see the kernel of some of her best work. . . . It is not a book which one may take up, read through at a sitting, and then discard; but it is a volume that is worthy of study, for it is only after several readings that one comes to appreciate fully the beauty and the effectiveness of one of these allegories of life. — *San Francisco Chronicle.*

Has Miss Schreiner a message to give, the thoughtful reader may well ask. Does all this exquisite art tend to a higher purpose than itself? The question will answer itself. Never was a writer in deeper sympathy with truth, or more marvellously winged with aspiration Never was there depicted a more earnest sympathy with the life that has lost its hold on good, and wandered from its true course. The spiritual significance is as great as is the intellectual grasp. The human life, the life next beyond this human life, are both sources of inspiration from which she draws.

The reader will feel indebted to the publishers for giving, as a frontispiece, a portrait of Miss Schreiner. It is a fine, thoughtful, spiritual face that meets the eye (its expression a little inscrutable), the face of a young and lovely woman who trusts, hopes, believes, and yet — questions life. The book is a treasure for a lifetime. — *Sunday Budget.*

The book stands the only one of its kind. It is like seeing visions to read it; and no one can read it understandingly and not be inspired to fresh struggles to attain the true, the good, and the beautiful. — *Public Opinion.*

On the whole we should say the book is done in Olive Schreiner's better vein. It contains grand passages, and passages which indicate a struggling, aspiring, rising moral nature, capable of high conceptions and of true, deep insight. — *Independent.*

THIS IS THE ONLY AUTHORIZED EDITION.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

Foam of the Sea.

By GERTRUDE HALL,

Author of "Far from To-day," "Allegretto," "Verses," etc.

16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

Miss Gertrude Hall's second volume of short stories, "Foam of the Sea and Other Tales," shows the same characteristics as the first, which will be instantly remembered under the title of "Far from To-day." They are vigorous, fanciful, in part quaint, always thought-stirring and thoughtful. She has followed old models somewhat in her style, and the setting of many of the tales is mediæval. The atmosphere of them is fascinating, so unusual and so pervading is it; and always refined are her stories, and graceful, even with an occasional touch of grotesquerie. And there is an underlying subtleness in them, a grasp of the problems of the heart and the head, in short, of life, which is remarkable; and yet they, for the most part, are romantic to a high degree, and reveal an imagination far beyond the ordinary. "Foam of the Sea," like "Far from To-day," is a volume of rare tales, beautifully wrought out of the past for the delectation of the present.

Of the six tales in the volume, "Powers of Darkness" alone has a wholly nineteenth century flavor. It is a sermon told through two lives pathetically miserable. "The Late Returning" is dramatic and admirably turned, strong in its heart analysis. "Foam of the Sea" is almost archaic in its rugged simplicity, and "Garden Deadly" (the most imaginative of the six) is beautiful in its descriptions, weird in its setting, and curiously effective. "The Wanderers" is a touching tale of the early Christians, and "In Battlereagh House" there is the best character drawing.

Miss Hall is venturing along a unique line of story telling, and must win the praise of the discriminating. — *The Boston Times.*

There is something in the quality of the six stories by Gertrude Hall in the volume to which this title is given which will attract attention. They are stories which must — some of them — be read more than once to be appreciated. They are fascinating in their subtlety of suggestion, in their keen analysis of motive, and in their exquisite grace of diction. There is great dramatic power in "Powers of Darkness" and "In Battlereagh House." They are stories which should occupy more than the idle hour. They are studies. — *Boston Advertiser.*

She possesses a curious originality, and, what does not always accompany this rare faculty, skill in controlling it and compelling it to take artistic forms. — *Mail and Express.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

FAR FROM TO-DAY.

A Volume of Stories.

BY GERTRUDE HALL,

16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

THESE stories are marked with originality and power. The titles are as follows: viz., Tristiane, The Sons of Philemon, Servirol, Sylvanus, Theodolind, Shepherds.

Miss Hall has put together here a set of gracefully written tales, — tales of long ago. They have an old-world mediæval feeling about them, soft with intervening distance, like the light upon some feudal castle wall, seen through the openings of the forest. A refined fancy and many an artistic touch has been spent upon the composition with good result. — *London Bookseller.*

"Although these six stories are dreams of the misty past, their morals have a most direct bearing on the present. An author who has the soul to conceive such stories is worthy to rank among the highest. One of our best literary critics, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, says: "I think it is a work of real genius, Homeric in its simplicity, and beautiful exceedingly."'

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, in the *Newburyport Herald:* —

"A volume giving evidence of surprising genius is a collection of six tales by Gertrude Hall, called 'Far from To-day.' I recall no stories at once so powerful and subtle as these. Their literary charm is complete, their range of learning is vast, and their human interest is intense. 'Tristiane,' the first one, is as brilliant and ingenious, to say the least, as the best chapter of Arthur Hardy's 'Passe Rose;' 'Sylvanus' tells a heart-breaking tale, full of wild delight in hills and winds and skies, full of pathos and poetry; in 'The Sons of Philemon' the Greek spirit is perfect, the story absolutely beautiful; 'Theodolind,' again, repeats the Norse life to the echo, even to the very measure of the runes; and 'The Shepherds' gives another reading to the meaning of 'The Statue and the Bust.' Portions of these stories are told with an almost archaic simplicity, while other portions mount on great wings of poetry, 'Far from To-day,' as the time of the stories is placed; the hearts that beat in them are the hearts of to-day, and each one of these stories breathes the joy and the sorrow of life, and is rich with the beauty of the world."

From the *London Academy*, December 24th: —

"The six stories in the dainty volume entitled 'Far from To-day' are of imagination all compact. The American short tales, which have of late attained a wide and deserved popularity in this country, have not been lacking in this vitalizing quality; but the art of Mrs. Slosson and Miss Wilkins is that of imaginative realism, while that of Miss Gertrude Hall is that of imaginative romance; theirs is the work of impassioned observation, hers of impassioned invention. There is in her book a fine, delicate fantasy that reminds one of Hawthorne in his sweetest moods; and while Hawthorne had certain gifts which were all his own, the new writer exhibits a certain winning tenderness in which he was generally deficient. In the domain of pure romance it is long since we have had anything so rich in simple beauty as is the work which is to be found between the covers of 'Far from To-day.'"

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

The Keynotes Series.

16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

I. **KEYNOTES.** By George Egerton.

II. **THE DANCING FAUN.** By Florence Farr.

III. **POOR FOLK.** By Fedor Dostoievsky. Translated from the Russian by Lena Milman. With an Introduction by George Moore.

IV. **A CHILD OF THE AGE.** By Francis Adams.

V. **THE GREAT GOD PAN AND THE INMOST LIGHT.** By Arthur Machen.

VI. **DISCORDS.** By George Egerton.

VII. **PRINCE ZALESKI.** By M. P. Shiel.

VIII. **THE WOMAN WHO DID.** By Grant Allen.

IX. **WOMEN'S TRAGEDIES.** By H. D. Lowry.

X. **GREY ROSES AND OTHER STORIES.** By Henry Harland.

XI. **AT THE FIRST CORNER AND OTHER STORIES.** By H. B. Marriott Watson.

XII. **MONOCHROMES.** By Ella D'Arcy.

XIII. **AT THE RELTON ARMS.** By Evelyn Sharp.

XIV. **THE GIRL FROM THE FARM.** By Gertrude Dix.

XV. **THE MIRROR OF MUSIC.** By Stanley V. Makower.

XVI. **YELLOW AND WHITE.** By W. Carlton Dawe.

XVII. **THE MOUNTAIN LOVERS.** By Fiona Macleod.

XVIII. **THE WOMAN WHO DID NOT.** By Victoria Crosse.

XIX. **THE THREE IMPOSTORS.** By Arthur Machen.

XX. **NOBODY'S FAULT.** By Netta Syrett.

XXI. **PLATONIC AFFECTIONS.** By John Smith.

XXII. **IN HOMESPUN.** By E. Nesbit.

XXIII. **NETS FOR THE WIND.** By Una A. Taylor.

XXIV. **WHERE THE ATLANTIC MEETS THE LAND.** By Caldwell Lipsett.

XXV. **DAY-BOOKS.** Chronicles of Good and Evil. By Mabel E. Wotton.

XXVI. **IN SCARLET AND GREY.** Stories of Soldiers and Others. By Florence Henniker; with **THE SPECTRE OF THE REAL**, by Thomas Hardy and Florence Henniker (in collaboration).

XXVII. **MARIS STELLA.** By Marie Clothilde Balfour.

XXVIII. **UGLY IDOL.** By Claud Nicholson.

XXIX. **SHAPES IN THE FIRE.** A Mid-Winter Entertainment. With an Interlude. By M. P. Shiel.

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.

John Lane, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W.

Keynotes Series.

IN SCARLET AND GREY.

Stories of Soldiers and others. By Florence Henniker; with THE SPECTRE OF THE REAL, by Thomas Hardy and Florence Henniker (in collaboration).

16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

From the daughter of so distinguished a man of letters as the late Lord Houghton, the sister of so accomplished and graceful a writer of society verse as Lord Crewe, we expect much. But the volume before us is a great and undoubted advance upon anything which Mrs. Henniker has yet done, combining, as it does, the qualities of strength and tenderness with grace, ease, and distinction of literary form.

The last tale in the book is the joint work of Mrs. Henniker and Mr. Thomas Hardy. "The Spectre of the Real" is a somber but singularly striking story, as was only to be expected in view of the fact that the greatest of living English novelists has a hand in it. — *The Sketch.*

The misfortunes and sorrows of misplaced love are the theme of four out of the six stories making up the collection called "In Scarlet and Grey, by Florence Henniker, and the same theme is dealt with in the tale entitled "The Spectre of the Real," by Thomas Hardy and Florence Henniker, bound up in the same volume. This last-named story shows unmistakably Mr. Hardy's characteristic touch, and is strongly worked out to a dramatic and irresistible conclusion. A clandestine marriage, and the results that come of it, supply the immediate framework of the tale, in which the personality of the three leading actors stands out with vivid intensity. Of Mrs. Henniker's own stories it can be said in all truthfulness that they exhibit a quality of imagination and technique far superior to the average run of fiction. Mrs. Henniker seems to partake fully of Mr. Hardy's views regarding the lottery of love, and she exploits them quite fearlessly, especially in the glowing and tragic tale, "At the Sign of the Startled Fawn." Mrs. Henniker's humor is admirably unfeminine, and in "A Successful Intrusion," recording the experiences of a company of pious British tourists in Rome with a clever adventurer, it attains delightful effects. — *The Beacon.*

The stories are gracefully told and abound in patriotic sentiment. "The Spectre of the Real" is a fine piece of fiction, and is a story revealing how physical love fires burn themselves out, and leave nothing but ashes and cinders, with all the warmth forgotten. — *Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The opening story, "The Heart of the Color Sergeant," will touch a responsive chord in the heart of every sympathetic reader; it is as beautifully told as it is touching. "Bad and Worthless" conveys a moral that will sink into the heart and arouse the moral conviction with an effect that the most eloquent sermon on Christian charity could not equal. The other stories, including the collaboration, are of an interesting character, and all are first-class specimens of the modern story. As literary productions they challenge criticism. — *Boston Home Journal.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

Keynotes Series.

DAY-BOOKS.

CHRONICLES OF GOOD AND EVIL.

By MABEL E. WOTTON.

16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

Four stories, realistic, sad, and full of interest, form the volume entitled "Day-Books," by Mabel E. Wotton. There is much to think about in these stories which, under the title, are described as "chronicles of good and evil."

The first one, "Morrison's Heir," fills more than half of the volume, and chronicles far more of unhappiness than happiness. It tells of the unparalleled goodness of a man and his failure in loving a wronged woman; and one feels his intense suffering and the bitter misunderstanding of his life from first to last.

"An Acquaintance Renewed" is of a more cheerful turn, though one could scarcely rise to great mirth in reading the story of the man whose life with the woman known as his wife was changed by his meeting at a reception a dear girl friend of his boyhood, and her faith in him expressed in her desire to meet his wife, — a desire which he made possible at once.

"The Hour of Her Life" is a pathetic sort of a story, but not unpleasing.

"The Fifth Edition" is wholly sad, and true — a story of a vain, thoughtless, and weak, unprincipled man.

"Day-Books" is one of the well-known Keynotes Series — *Boston Times.*

The story is well-written and impressive. — *Woman's Journal.*

In justice to the author, Miss Mabel E. Wotton, it must be said that her style is good, and that she knows how to tell a story effectively. — *New York Tribune.*

No matter what may be said of this series, it contains brilliantly written books, but they have a morbid touch almost without exception. Still they are notable specimens of a phase of fiction-writing that appeals to present unrest. — *Literary World.*

Mabel E. Wotton is an unknown writer, but she will not remain such long if her future books maintain the promise of the four stories she has gathered up into a volume with the title "Day-Books." — *Cleveland Voice.*

Here she puts forth a claim to a prominent position among our lady novelists. — *Pall Mall.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers' Publications.

THE WOMAN WHO DID.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

Keynotes Series. American Copyright Edition.

16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

A very remarkable story, which in a coarser hand than its refined and gifted author could never have been effectively told; for such a hand could not have sustained the purity of motive, nor have portrayed the noble, irreproachable character of Herminia Barton. — *Boston Home Journal.*

"The Woman Who Did" is a remarkable and powerful story. It increases our respect for Mr. Allen's ability, nor do we feel inclined to join in throwing stones at him as a perverter of our morals and our social institutions. However widely we may differ from Mr. Allen's views on many important questions, we are bound to recognize his sincerity, and to respect him accordingly. It is powerful and painful, but it is not convincing. Herminia Barton is a woman whose nobleness both of mind and of life we willingly concede; but as she is presented to us by Mr. Allen, there is unmistakably a flaw in her intellect. This in itself does not detract from the reality of the picture. — *The Speaker.*

In the work itself, every page, and in fact every line, contains outbursts of intellectual passion that places this author among the giants of the nineteenth century. — *American Newsman.*

Interesting, and at times intense and powerful. — *Buffalo Commercial.*

No one can doubt the sincerity of the author. — *Woman's Journal.*

The story is a strong one, very strong, and teaches a lesson that no one has a right to step aside from the moral path laid out by religion, the law, and society. — *Boston Times.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers' Publications.

PRINCE ZALESKI.

BY M. P. SHIEL.

Keynotes Series. American Copyright Edition.
16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

The three stories by M. P. Shiel, which have just been published in the Keynotes series, make one of the most remarkable books of the time. Prince Zaleski, who figures in each, is a striking character, most artistically and dramatically presented. "The Race of Orven," the first story, is one of great power, and it were hardly possible to tell it more skilfully. "The Stone of the Edmundsbury Monks" is in something the same vein, mysterious and gruesome. It is in "S. S.," however, that the author most fully discloses his marvellous power as a story-teller. We have read nothing like it since the tales of E. A. Poe; but it is not an imitation of Poe. We much doubt if the latter ever wrote a story so strong and thrillingly dramatic. — *Boston Advertiser.*

The first of the three tales composing this little volume is entitled "The Race of Orven," which supplies the character from whom is taken the title of the book. The other two are, "The Stone of the Edmundsbury Monks" and "The S. S." There are three maxims on the titlepage, probably one for each of the tales, — one from Isaiah, one from Cervantes, and one from Sophocles, — but they are a triple key to the spirit of book altogether. The Prince, however, rules the contents entirely, pervading them with mysticism of every imaginable character. The "S. S." tale is decidedly after the manner of Poe, full of mysterious problems in murders and suicides, to be treated with ingenious solutions. There is a morbid tendency running through the entire trinity, the author seeming to invent characters and complications only to exhibit his ingenuity in unravelling them, and in stringing on these ingenious theories the spiritual conceptions in which he is wont to indulge his thought. But the thought is both magnetic and bold, and rarely illusive. Hermitages, recluses, silences and funereal glooms, and the entire family of grotesque thoughts and things, are not merely wrought into the writer's canvas, but are his very staple, the warp and woof composing it. It is an across-the-seas collection of conceits, skilfully strung on one glittering thread by a matured thinker. The attempt is made to carve out the mystery of things from the heart of the outward existence. The men and women on whom the scalpel is made to work are real flesh-and-blood entities, of such strong points of character as to be actually necessary in developing the author's thought as much as his purpose. The book belongs to the increasing class that has come in with the introversive habit of modern thought and speculation — call it spiritual or something else. — *Boston Courier.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers' Publications.

DISCORDS.

A Volume of Stories.

By GEORGE EGERTON, author of "Keynotes."

AMERICAN COPYRIGHT EDITION.

16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

George Egerton's new volume entitled "Discords," a collection of short stories, is more talked about, just now, than any other fiction of the day. The collection is really stories for story-writers. They are precisely the quality which literary folk will wrangle over. Harold Frederic cables from London to the "New York Times" that the book is making a profound impression there. It is published on both sides, the Roberts House bringing it out in Boston. George Egerton, like George Eliot and George Sand, is a woman's *nom de plume*. The extraordinary frankness with which life in general is discussed in these stories not unnaturally arrests attention. — *Lilian Whiting.*

The English woman, known as yet only by the name of George Egerton, who made something of a stir in the world by a volume of strong stories called "Keynotes," has brought out a new book under the rather uncomfortable title of "Discords." These stories show us pessimism run wild; the gloomy things that can happen to a human being are so dwelt upon as to leave the impression that in the author's own world there is no light. The relations of the sexes are treated of in bitter irony, which develops into actual horror as the pages pass. But in all this there is a rugged grandeur of style, a keen analysis of motive, and a deepness of pathos that stamp George Egerton as one of the greatest women writers of the day. "Discords" has been called a volume of stories; it is a misnomer, for the book contains merely varying episodes in lives of men and women, with no plot, no beginning nor ending. — *Boston Traveller.*

This is a new volume of psychological stories from the pen and brains of George Egerton, the author of "Keynotes." Evidently the titles of the author's books are selected according to musical principles. The first story in the book is "A Psychological Moment at Three Periods." It is all strength rather than sentiment. The story of the child, of the girl, and of the woman is told, and told by one to whom the mysteries of the life of each are familiarly known. In their very truth, as the writer has so subtly analyzed her triple characters, they sadden one to think that such things must be; yet as they are real, they are bound to be disclosed by somebody and in due time. The author betrays remarkable penetrative skill and perception, and dissects the human heart with a power from whose demonstration the sensitive nature may instinctively shrink even while fascinated with the narration and hypnotized by the treatment exhibited. — *Courier.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed by Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

KEYNOTES.

A Volume of Stories.

By GEORGE EGERTON. With titlepage by AUBREY BEARDSLEY. 16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

Not since "The Story of an African Farm" was written has any woman delivered herself of so strong, so forcible a book. — *Queen.*

Knotty questions in sex problems are dealt with in these brief sketches. They are treated boldly, fearlessly, perhaps we may say forcefully, with a deep plunge into the realities of life. The colors are laid in masses on the canvas, while passions, temperaments, and sudden, subtle analyses take form under the quick, sharp stroke. Though they contain a vein of coarseness and touch slightly upon tabooed subjects, they evidence power and thought. — *Public Opinion.*

Indeed, we do not hesitate to say that "Keynotes" is the strongest volume of short stories that the year has produced. Further, we would wager a good deal, were it necessary, that George Egerton is a nom-de-plume, and of a woman, too. Why is it that so many women hide beneath a man's name when they enter the field of authorship? And in this case it seems doubly foolish, the work is so intensely strong. . . .

The chief characters of these stories are women, and women drawn as only a woman can draw word-pictures of her own sex. The subtlety of analysis is wonderful, direct in its effectiveness, unerring in its truth, and stirring in its revealing power. Truly, no one but a woman could thus throw the light of revelation upon her own sex. Man does not understand woman as does the author of "Keynotes."

The vitality of the stories, too, is remarkable. Life, very real life, is pictured; life full of joys and sorrows, happinesses and heartbreaks, courage and self-sacrifice; of self-abnegation, of struggle, of victory. The characters are intense, yet not overdrawn; the experiences are dramatic, in one sense or another, and yet are never hyper-emotional. And all is told with a power of concentration that is simply astonishing. A sentence does duty for a chapter, a paragraph for a picture of years of experience.

Indeed, for vigor, originality, forcefulness of expression, and completeness of character presentation, "Keynotes" surpasses any recent volume of short fiction that we can recall. — *Times,* Boston.

It brings a new quality and a striking new force into the literature of the hour. — *The Speaker.*

The mind that conceived "Keynotes" is so strong and original that one will look with deep interest for the successors of this first book, at once powerful and appealingly feminine. — *Irish Independent.*

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

Keynotes Series.

UGLY IDOL.

A DEVELOPMENT.

BY CLAUD NICHOLSON.

16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

There is a certain boisterous swing, a rough and ready style, and an honest belief in itself that carries "Ugly Idol," a story called a "development," by Claud Nicholson, to a good degree of success with the reader. Whether the critic can praise form or matter unreservedly is another thing. But the theme is handled effectively, there is no doubt, and the end is brought about by the stern logic of naturalness. The book is a strong book. — *The Traveller.*

This is a striking and painful story. It may be called a study in mental pathology. The contradictions and inconsistencies of human nature are portrayed with masterly skill and subtle power. The problems of heredity are suggested in the quiet persistence of the various characters, which brings them one and all to their inevitable doom. Selfishness, love, filial devotion, genius, sisterly attachment, religious enthusiasm, passion, and despair are all drawn with unrelenting fidelity. Once entangled in the meshes of this fabric of fancy the reader becomes spell-bound, and the drama moves on before his fascinated eyes to its sorrowful conclusion. To all who desire to forget themselves in a world of unaccustomed thought and emotion this story will commend itself. — *Woman's Journal.*

It is a highly entertaining story, full of human interest, and is notable for some admirably developed character studies. The hero is no better than the ordinary man, but he resists temptation bravely, and commands the constant sympathy of the reader. — *The Globe.*

It is a strange, fascinating book, rich in the analysis of things, delicate in mere suggestions at times, but more interesting in the reading than in the telling, as truly temperamental in the style as are its people in personality. The superficial reader may find the story desultory and unmeaning, but there is character and truth and meaning which will reveal themselves for patience and scrutiny. The author writes with an etching delicacy. He distributes a few words, a few phrases, and presently they cluster, and the idea formulates as clearly as if it were a proposition in elementary division. He has an individuality which does not yield itself to cursory attention, but like the skilfully shaded pictures, figures rise out of the background, where only color was at first apparent. — *The Telegraph.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

Keynotes Series.

MARIS STELLA.

BY

MARIE CLOTHILDE BALFOUR.

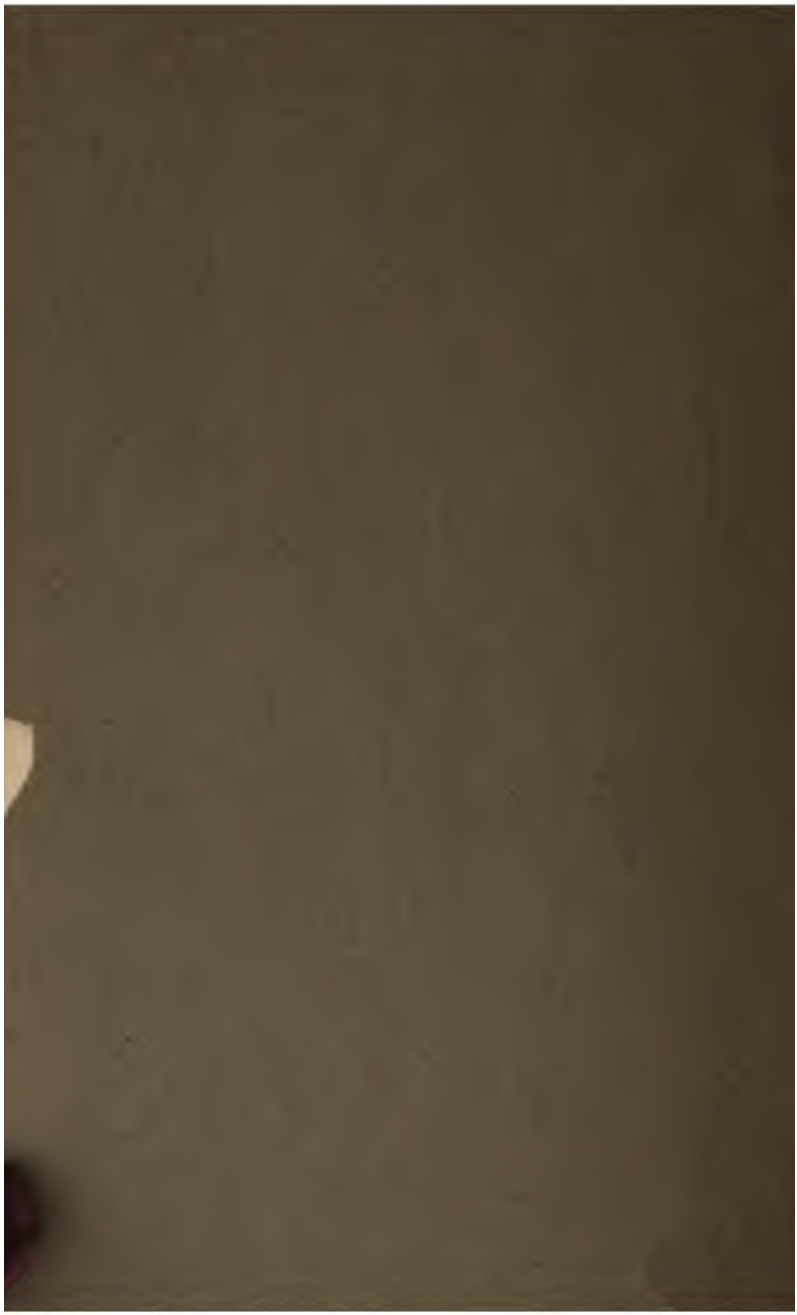
16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.00.

A simple tragedy of simple people is "Maris Stella," by Marie Clothilde Balfour. It is recited with terse, elemental strength. The persons in the dramatic story are few, — a seaman, his young wife, a wanton, and the seaman's child, which the young wife hates, because it is not her own, because it is a perpetual remembrance of the other, a barrier by her caprice between her and the man she loves. The people are humble villagers on the French coast, with few emotions, but supplying a lack of variety with intensity. The author has written an interesting story, much better than the rather pitiful average of those which find their reason in the quiet life of fishing villages on the French coast. She devotes herself almost entirely to the denotement of the character of the unyielding young wife, who finally breaks before the strong hand of fate, because she will not bend, and has created therein a creditable study of original temperament. — *Washington Times.*

The Keynotes Series are the real gems of recent romantic literature. The stories representing them appeal, without an exception, to all our finer and better emotions of elation for the successful and victorious in human experiences, sympathy, and pity for the oppressed and the distressed, and joy and happiness for the lovely and the loved. One may not fail to find in their diversity of theme some one story that will have an echo of an experience like unto his own. "Maris Stella" is one of the plaintive minor notes, — a stirring chord, rather, in a psalm of life sung in the by-ways that the busier, outer world of a thousand cares and a larger outlook upon life rarely appreciates. More than a story, a true love story, it is a poem sweetly sung, though at times having a mournful tone not inconsistent with the plot. — *Boston Courier.*

The treatment of the tiny ancient walled-in French town, the scenes of which all have to do with humble life, or of past glories too dim and spectral to seem in any sense an intrusion, is vivid and picturesque, while the "Ave Maris Stella," the familiar old cantique which seemed interwoven with the very substance of the lives of these simple people, most appropriately gives to the book its title. — *Saturday Evening Gazette.*

There seems to be no end to the possibilities for poetry and romance in France and its people, be they nobles or peasants. Whether the atmosphere that surrounds and pervades them and their doings is the product of the earth, the sea, or the sun, or all together, matters little. It is enough that it colors everything it touches and glorifies it; that it inspires the pen or the brush which endeavors to depict it; that in whatever form of art it is given to the world it cannot fail to interest and charm. Marie Clothilde Balfour, in a little volume of two hundred pages entitled "Maris Stella," has caught and imprisoned so much of this wonderful atmosphere that the fortunate reader is steeped in it and lifted out of himself. . . . "Maris Stella" is a love story of unlovely people, yet very human withal. A diamond would be beautiful in any setting, but to pick from the street a piece of stony flint whose only virtue is cleanliness, and by its setting make a gem of it, requires art. — *Boston Times.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.